APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,507—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1889.

JANUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3627	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Harratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. E. Thompson	29th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14thFeb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	F. H. Seymour	14thMar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Redonicich.	3,800	450	5th Jan.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	10th Jan.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	14th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January, 1889, at 2 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Appollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st January, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 6th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 9th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Booldana	2,880	On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL. 4,000 Tons. 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 995 tons, Captain DETTLESON, will leave for Zanzibar on SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CURRY COMBS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, are in a position to supply large quantities of these articles,

PRESSED CURRY COMBS, 6 Bar, Stout, no handle. can be used either hand. Each As. 8; per doz. Rs. 5-8.

Do Do Superior quality. Each As. 12; per doz., Rs. 8-8.

HUMANE CURRY COMB, will not scratch or tear, or in the slighest degree punish the most tender-skinned animal. Each Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

Full detailed Saddlery and Veterinary lists free on application.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STABLE BRUSHES.

WE beg to call attention to our revised list of STABLE BRUSHES.

	Rs.	a.
Crest or Buckle Brushes ...each Re. 1-2 to	3	0
Dandy Brush Oak, back plain ... ...each	1	8
Do. do. Superior ... ... ,,	2	0
Do. Union Brush, outside whalebone middle whisk... ... ... ,,	3	0
Harness Union Compo. Brush, one end for applying blacking the other for polishing ,,	2	0
Heel or Water Brush, solid back screwed... ,,	2	8
Hinde's Wire Brushes for Horses, Rs. 3-12 each. For Dogs ... ... ,,	2	0
Horse Brushes, Webbed White fibre ... ,,	1	2
Do. do. Solid Screw back ... ,,	2	0
Do. do. French Polished... ... ,,	2	8
Do. do. Solid Oak back ... ... ,,	4	8
Horse Gloves, each Rs. 3-4; Hound Gloves ,,	3	4
Spoke Brushes ... ...from 2-8 to	4	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY, SCOTCH.

THE very marked increase in the consumption of Whisky in India during the past few years induced us to apply our long and practical experience of the trade to the production of blends of the best Scotch and Irish Whiskies. After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirit from the most noted Distilleries in Scotland and Ireland, we have succeeded in producing blends of Scotch ("Old Glenlivet") and "Old Irish," which we confidently believe to be unequalled by any other offering in India. We are now supplying these fine Spirits to upwards of One Hundred Regimental Messes, besides numerous Clubs and Co-operative Societies throughout India, the sales aggregating several thousand cases per annum.

We have therefore every confidence in recommending the brands.

TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET ..... per doz., Rs. 24

TREACHER'S OLD IRISH ..... per doz., Rs. 24

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412

(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.		Cash Price.	
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTENBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash..... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half bottles, cash..... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash ...	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons...	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash...	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKIN'S ..... each	,, 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientiac and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

IODIZED

SARSAPARRILA

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following NEW GOODS :—

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR,

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.

Real Arctic Eider Down Quilts, English Feather, Eider Down, and Horsehair Pillows.

WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

WARM UNDER-CLOTHING,

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS,

SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS,

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS

FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	20	0		
Real Austrian Rugs	33	0		
Scotch Mauds, from	20	0	to 35	0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair...	24	0		
Ladies' all Wool Shawls	25	0	to 28	0
Eider Down Quilts, each... ...	25	0	to 45	0
Eider Down Pillows covered Turkey Twill, each	6	8	to 8	8
Eider Down Pillows, each ...	9	8		
Best Feather Pillows, each ...	8	8		
Horse-hair Pillows, each	8	8		
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits from, each	12	0	to 16	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, each...	8	8		
Warm Gloves, per pair..... ...	1	8	to 2	8
Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Fastening, per pair ...	4	8		
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Lined, very Warm, Spring Fastening, per pair	4	0		

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Mitts...	2	4		
Cardigan Jackets, Hand-knitted...	10	0	to 12	8
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	0	to 3	8
White Wool do. do.	3	0		
Fancy do. do. do.	3	0		
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vests, each...	5	8	to 6	8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants, each, from	5	8	to 6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each ...	7	8	to 8	8
Do. Pants, per pair ...	7	8	to 8	8
Lambs' Wool Socks, very Warm, per doz.	25	0		
Ribbed Hand-knitted Half Hose, per doz.	30	0		
Balaclava Caps	4	8		
Chest Protectors, per pair	2	0		
Warm Overcoats	45	0	to 55	0
Ulsters, very Warm...	45	0	to 55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from... ...	38	0	to 50	0

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,

A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.

PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,

OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.....	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month.....	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ¼ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case.....	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

BADHAM, PIKE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK and NEW DESIGNS in FRENCH CAMBRICS.

OXFORD MATTES.

SILK AND WOOL.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.

SPUN SILKS.

Suitable for SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS.

PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS ON APPLICATION.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

"THE SIMPLEST AND MOST EFFICIENT LAXATIVE KNOWN."

KEMP'S

This preparation is prepared by ourselves, by a modification of the process recommended in an American Scientific Journal. It is Brilliant with water. Tasteless and effective.

It has been found by experience to possess the FULL APERIENT EFFECTS of the ordinary Liquid Extract, without the Bitter Taste.

CASCARA

The dose of Tasteless Cascara Sagrada is exactly the same as that of the ordinary extract, our process causing no diminution of strength.

TASTELESS.

The bitter principle in this preparation is not DISGUISED, as in most so called tasteless preparations, it is actually ELIMINATED by our process.

SAGRADA.

It leaves no tendency to constipation such as follows the use of most aperients.

Sold in bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

!! MIRRORS !!

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Without reserve

ON

SATURDAY, the 5th JAUNARY, 1889,

BY

CRAWFORD AND CO.,

AT

4, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

N.B.—The entire Stock of MIRRORS recently received per S. S. "HAWKHURST," and Specially Manufactured by

L. HARTMANN & Co.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS £16,976,616.
TONTINE POLICIES.
5 Year Dividend Policies.

LIDBETTER AND YOUNG, AGENTS.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ...	6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Government Solicitor, Bombay.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE : 31, Elphinstone Circle.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.
THE MONTHLY SMOKING CONCERT
will be held in the CLUB ROOMS,
at 9 p.m., THIS EVENING,
Members with their friends are invited to attend.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

CONTINUED AND UNVARIED TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JAN. 4.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3-0	Pit Stalls	,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	,, 3-0	Gallery	,, 1-0
Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JAN. 5TH., 1889.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
WITH SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 2
The Rest of the House ..... ,, 1
Children and Servants Half Price.
Doors open 3-30. Performance 4 o'clock.
A. JENSEN,
General Agent.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c.
Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 21st instant, to Registered shareholders on 31st. December, 1888.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSfer BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th, to MONDAY, the 21st instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion,
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to dates as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GOOLAM ALLY JEEWANJEE & Co., of Bombay Merchants, have arranged with Messrs. Schiller Desogne & Co., SOLE AGENTS, for the exclusive right to import into Bombay CHARAVIBU'S FRENCH BLACKING. This Blacking is imported in round and gilt tin boxes bearing the name of the said Messrs. Schiller, Desogne & Co., as Sole Agents thereon, and has a printed pictorial representation of a man standing with one foot on each Hemisphere with the words "Circage dis deux Mondes" on the top.
A colourable imitation of the above having been lately imported into Bombay all persons concerned are hereby warned against dealing in any way therewith and from ordering buying or selling the same.
Immediate proceedings will be taken against any one who infringes the above notice, and if necessary a suit for an injunction and damages will be filed against an offender.—Dated the 3rd day of January, 1889.
CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for Messrs. Goolam Ally Jeewanjee & Co.

'XMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS, AND ANNUALS.

	Rs.	a.
Maclean's Guide to Bombay for 1889	5	0
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 'XMAS NUMBER	0	10
Beeton's 'Xmas Annual	0	10
London Society 'Xmas Number	0	10
Quiver Annual	0	6
Lips 'Xmas Number	1	0
Judy Almanac	0	6
Tinsley's Annual	0	10
Young Ladies Journal, Vol. 32	4	12
World, 'Xmas Number	1	0
Girl's Own Paper, 'Xmas Number	0	6
Belgravia Annual	0	10
Gentleman's Annual	0	10
Fun Almanack	0	4
Morning Post, 'Xmas Number	0	4
Atalanta, or Every Girl's Annual for 1889	5	0
Harper's Young People. Vol 4	4	12
Little Wide Awake. Cloth	3	4
Bow Bells Novelettes. Vol. 19	1	12
Raphael's Almanack for 1889	0	10
Zadkiel's Almanack for 1889	0	6
Yule Tide, 'Xmas Number, with coloured plate	1	0
Nautical Almanack for 1889	2	0
HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL FOR 1889	0	10
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris for 1889	0	6
MR. PUNCH'S VICTORIAN ERA, 3 Vols.	13	8
Leisure Hour, Vol. for 1888	4	8
Diprose's Annual	0	10
Winter's Annual (My Poor Dick)	0	10
Bow Bell's Annual (Monkey Mephisto, by H. Murray)	0	10
Bow Bell's Almanack for 1889	0	6
Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1889	0	6
Illustrated London Almanack for 1889	0	10
Arrowsmith's 'Xmas Annual (Inner House; by Walter Besant)	0	10
Young Ladies' Journal, 'Xmas Number, with Coloured Plate	1	8
Miss Braddon's 'Xmas Annual (Mistletoe Bough)	0	10
Sunday at Home for 1888 Vol.	4	8
Cassell's Family Magazine for 1888	5	8
Family Herald, Vol. LXI	3	0
Grant's 'Xmas Number	0	10
Round Table Annual (Pirate's Hand)	0	10
All the Year Round, 'Xmas Number	0	6
Sylvia's Home Journal, 'Xmas Number, with Coloured Plate	1	0
Atalanta, 'Xmas Number	0	10
Judy's Annual (Strange but True)	0	10

LETTS'S AND CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1889.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. RICE. Re.1-8; postage, anna 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—Taken by mistake from the above Club after the Dance on New Year's Eve, a FUR LINED CLOAK, trimmed with Black Fur. Another Cloak was left, which the owner can have, on returning the missing one to the HALL-PORTER, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

THE TOYS and 'XMAS PRESENTS supplied by us for 'Xmas Trees not only amuse the Children but are useful and valuable addition to all Households.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOUND, a mouse coloured PUG DOG with black ears, and tail docked. Owner can have by paying expenses.—Apply R. BOARDMAN, Mahim.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUP (male), rough coated, black-and-tan, with white patch on chest, 2 months old. Stolen or strayed from Tramway premises, Colaba. Finder will be rewarded.

PAGE and SANDEMAN of PALL MALL, LONDON, have sent a further supply of their celebrated "R. A." SCOTCH WHISKY to their Bombay Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

A YOUNG MAN living near the Fort, would like to meet with another to share expenses —Apply to "HOUSE," care of this paper.

PEARSE'S BRIDE CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES are known, quality considered to be the best in India, 7, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, within a convenient distance of the High Court, a ROOM, suitable for a Barrister. —Address "O. C.," General Post Office.

OUR CRICKET BALLS are of Superior Quality than others. Prices excessively cheap. Guaranteed according to value. A trial solicited. ELEBEE BUKSH & Co., Meerut.

THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT in all India that can offer the largest and most varied stock of Lamps and Lanterns for all purposes is the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

A VACANCY in a CHUMMERY, UPPER-STOREYED ROOM in a Bungalow available —Apply No. 238, care of this paper.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, prepares boys for the Matriculation Examination. In the last four years 21 Candidates passed out of 22 presented. Boarders received by the Head Master.

WANTED, to either buy or hire a FELLOWS SCARF, Bombay University, also if available a Bombay University Fellows Gown.—Answer to "J. P.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—To Purchase a BUNGALOW in the Civil Lines, Poona. Liberal price will be given for a good property.—Apply stating particulars to "A. B.," care of Morgan & Balkrishna, Poona.

WANTED, by a Professional Horticulturist an APPOINTMENT as SUPERINTENDENT of GARDENS. Large Practical Experience.—Apply HORTICULTURE, care of Post Master, Lucknow.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

TO LET, an Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parell, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop.—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers,—Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition; just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents: PHIPSON and Co.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice Assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

TO QUARTER-MASTERS.—Indents for Regimental Necessaries, Clothing, Saddlery for Cavalry Corps: Apply to "Supply Department," WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, in-side bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
DIAMOND, GEM, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, INDIAN FOOLKARIES, RAMPORE SHAWLS AND CHUDDERS, MADRAS GOLD AND OTHER EMBROIDERY WORK.
COPPER, BRASS, AND ENAMEL WARE, INDIAN AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILLA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING, COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation).
Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. E. S. W. and M. Co. Ld)- Messrs Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the abovenamed Mill (detailed as per printed List) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, On MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1889, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.
The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rascola Baug, measuring about (50) acres and 36 gunthas, leased from its owner, Jia Olnisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1851, a portion of which, viz. 39 acres and 20 gunthas has been sublet to DrNusserwanji Nowroji Khambhata for the same period at an annual rent of Rs 494-6. The present Government Summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company i. e., the purchaser.
N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises, the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichhabhai Haribhai, under an agreement dated 24th October, 1883, passed by them to the Company and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during Office hours at the Official Liquidator's Office.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warifalia at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 4, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of the Bombay Saw Mills Company's property advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, is postponed to a day, which will be fixed hereafter.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m. to the highest bidders, positively without reserve of the entire stock of mirrors, recently received per steamer "Hawkhurst" and specially manufactured by L Hartmann and Co. of all sizes and descriptions, at 4 Medows Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, opposite the St Andrew's Church, the handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises square round and writing tables, marble top table and teapoys, easy, reclining and armless chairs, sideboard, book and cabinet stands, sofas, wardrobe and almira with mirror doors, clothespress, Calcutta made marble top dressing-table with cheval glass, glass cup-board, singers table, sewing machine, clock, English dressing case, sink's and other kerosine table and hanging lamps, wall mirrors, table ornaments, &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst. at 3 p.m.
A quantity of stores, consisting of brass window stops, single and double sockets, window rod brackets, screw rings, sash lifts, spring catches, China drawer knobs, cornice pole rings, chisles, plains, brass window hooks and eyes, glass papers, emerycloth, corks, round, half round, and flat files, mortice furniture, finger plates, iron-bound screws, gold and silver gilt screws, &c.
On account and at the risk of Jewajee Essajee—
A quantity of brass castors, hinges, mortice locks, and Rimlocks.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 ,, white damask.
5 ,, shirtings.
2 ,, ,, jaconnets.
250 boxes each four dozen Brown Windsor soap,
1 set dinner service, one set breakfast service, glasses, tumblers, breakfast cruet stoves, spoons and forks, &c.
An invoice of steel trunks and bonnet boxes of sizes.
1 case gentlemen, ladies and children boots and shoes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome Austrian built landau, suitable for a single horse, recently done up and in good condition.
1 handsome strong second-hand brougham.
1 handsome English-built light mail-phaeton in very good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m.—
About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the office of the Standard Life Assurance Company, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the top floor of the Offices of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., the whole of the valuable blackwood and teakwood office and household furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatty Police Station, Chowpatty, the valuable handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments China and Japanese flower vases, kerosine table hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, saddle with bridle, &c. the property of S. PAGE, Esq.
Particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 4, 1888.

CHRISTMAS CAKES,
Plain and Ornamental.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HAMS in CANVAS, First Quality, any size,
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BACON in CANVAS and CHEESE on CUT.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Meadow Street, Fort.

TRAN PIES, in full Swing.
4 annas a dip, no blanks.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, all sizes.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BOYS for CHILDREN and 'XMAS CARDS,
Clearing off.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Toys, Candles
Chinese Lanterns, Brilliants, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CONFECTIONERY, finest flavoured, reduced rates to 'Xmas Tree.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CAKES, HAMS, SWEETS, and every class of Groceries.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

MUSJATELLE RAISINS, Almonds, Sultanas, Candied Peel, Walnuts, Pistachio Nuts, Hazel Nuts.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, Figs, Pears, Greengages, Apricots, Cherries, Knotts, Brochelles.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

FRENCH PRUNES, Dry Turkey Figs, Bussorah Golden Dates, Turkish Delight.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COD and LING FISH, 8 as. per lb.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medow Street, Fort.

ENGLISH SALT PORK and BEEF in 25lb. Barrels.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COOKING STOVES, for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Families.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Choice Assortment for presents, at low rates.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. J. ESSAI.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.
A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to
A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
P. W. DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Government of India to REVISE the SYSTEM of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, will COMMENCE its SITTINGS, at Bombay, on or about the 14th January, 1889. Departmental Officers of experience of any grade having decided views on the subject should apply to their departmental superiors for permission to appear before the Committee.
R. G. MACDONALD,
President of the Public Works Accounts Committee.
Allahabad, 29th Dec., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on FRIDAY, 4th January next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of REFUSE ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within 1 month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 7th January next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 2,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers (which must be made on the company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify, the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for, will be paid for and removed from the company's premises not later than the end of June next.
Payment must be made before delivery.
On notification of acceptance of Tender, the purchaser will be required to make at once, an advance payment of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failure which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Dec., 1888.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE SECTION FROM
JHANSI TO BHOPAL

OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.
From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.
Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.
The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Itarsi and Hoshungabad Station will not be run after the 31st inst.
Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods Tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

OPINIONS
of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—
Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.
It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.
Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways."—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.
The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.
S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

ESTATE OF PESTONJEE ARDESHIR KAKA, LATE OF BOMBAY, PARSEE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of PESTONJEE ARDESHIR KAKA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased (who died intestate at Bombay, aforesaid, on or about the 25th day of May, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 17th day of December, 1888, by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to Bai Bhicaijee, the widow of the said deceased, are required on or before the 1st day of February next, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby requested to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administratrix. Dated this 20th day of December, 1888
PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Administratrix's Attorneys.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Missouri, U. S. A.

ISSUE of £150,000 Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, based on First Mortgages deposited with Trustees in London.

Capital Subscribed $ 2,000,000 (upwards of £400,000.)
Capital Paid-up $ 1,000,000 (upwards of £200,000.)
Capital Uncalled $1,000,000 (upwards of £200,000.)

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES N. FOWLER, New York City, President.
H. P. CHURCHILL, Kansas, City.
OTTO T. BARNARD, New York City.
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PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
208, Broadway, New York.
23, Court street, Boston.
Corner Chestnut and Fourth-street, Philadelphia.
Corner Seventh and Delaware-streets, Kansas City.
150, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C.
TRUSTEES FOR THE ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq. (Messrs. Pescoe, Grenfell & Sons), 27, Upper Thames-street, E. C.
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BANKERS.—The London and County Banking Company, Limited, 21, Lombard-street, E. C., and branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. C. P. Pritchard, Marshall and Nunn,) 27, Gracechurch-street, E. C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. J. G. Hyde and Son, 2, Tokenhouse-buildings, E. C., and Stock Exchange.
MANAGER OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH.—S. Nugent Townshend, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S.
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from whom Prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEE E STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... ,, 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,, ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).
HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Finest "Cavites."
Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Selected by my Special Representative at Manilla.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS.
The Indian Havannah *par excellence*.
Rs. 3 per Box of 100.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MOULMEIN CHEROOT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Government Telegraph Department Annual Dance, Town Hall.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Sinclair (s), from Liverpool ; and Twickenham (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Cocconada (s), for Karwar and Marmagao ; and Kharagola (s), Karachi and coast ports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Sinclair and Asama entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Morka will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a. m. to-day.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for December 1888 :—Daily average attendance, 200; admission, 2,331 ; prevailing diseases, fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

AN AERONAUT.—Mr. Percival Spencer, of Spencer's Balloon and Parachute Company, has arrived in Bombay, and is making arrangements for an ascent at an early date.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—In our list of the candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination at Poona, the name of Krishnajee Vithal Sinde was inadvertently omitted.

THE BYCULLA MURDER CASE.—On the application of Superintendent Smith at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan adjourned the hearing of the Byculla murder case till the 17th inst.

POLO.—The game this evening will be.—Stripes : Mr. Barton (Capt.), Capt. Brooke, Mr. Cobbold, and Mr. Nathan *vs.* White : Mr. Graham (Capt), Mr. Prevost, Capt. Hodgkinson and Mr. Phillips. Commence at 4-45 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hurry Ragoonath, residing on the 3rd storey of a chawl at Girgaum, reported to the police on Wednesday the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 72, from his premises some time that forenoon.

THE TELEGRAPH BALL.—The members of the Government Telegraph Service give their annual ball this evening at the Town Hall. Judging from their last annual affair, the ball promises to be an enjoyable one. Tickets are obtainable through members.

MESSRS. MOOLA MODY AND CO. have issued an excellently finished off calendar, on which there is a portrait of the Apollo Pier and Sailors' Home, and at the corners of which there are miniature portraits of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played to-day and to-morrow (Friday and Saturday) on the Gymkhana ground between teams chosen by Messrs. Wilkins and N. Panthaki. The match will commence at 11 a.m. sharp. The following are the names of Mr. Panthaki's team :—Messrs. N. P. Panthaki (captain), M. E. Pavri, D. B. Tapia, B. D. Gagrat, N. K. Bharucha, R. D. Ayrton, N. C. Bapasola, D. F. Dubash, J. L. Billimoria, Mody, Wadia, M. D. Kanga.

WASH NORTON'S "WORLD OF WONDERS"—Mr. Norton's troupe have been occupying the boards of the Novelty for the last three weeks, and the bumper houses which they have obtained show that their reputation has been well maintained and their performances appreciated. On Saturday there will be again an entire change of programme, while in the afternoon there will be a special performance for children to afford them a treat once more before the close of the Christmas vacation.

THE THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Ayub Mahomed was charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. P. Ryan with the theft of two valuable gold rings set with precious stones and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,016, the property of Omer Jamal, from Bellassis Road, Byculla, on the 23rd ultimo. The circumstances of this case have already been reported. The complainant identified the gold rings, and the greater portion of the currency notes were recovered by the police. The case was adjourned for further hearing to this day.

DEATH AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla, touching the death of Shaik Rymon Shaik Kadur, aged 35 years. Deceased was a prisoner admitted into jail on the 1st December last under sentence of rigorous imprisonment for six weeks, by Mr. P. Ryan, the second Presidency Magistrate. Shaik Rymon was admitted into the Jail Hospital on the 19th ultimo suffering from diarrhœa, where he gradually became very weak and died at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night. The verdict was that death was caused by diarrhœa.

LAUNCH OF THE BRIG FAME.—A very pleasant little ceremony took place yesterday morning in the Government Dockyard when the Government Brig Fame was launched in the presence of a large number of guests who had been invited by Captain Hext, C.S.I., to witness it. The Fame, a fine specimen of her class, was built in the Dockyard, for the Bengal Pilot service, by Mr. McCaw, the chief constructor, and her dimensions are length 120 feet, beam 26 ft., and depth 20 ft. Among those who were present were Capt. Hext, C.S.I., Col. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, and Mrs. Lyttelton, Capt. Brackenbury, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, Mr. Wadia, and others. Mrs. Lyttelton was entrusted with the pleasant duty of christening the brig, which was very gracefully done by breaking a bottle of champagne on the bows of the Fame. The Fame was let go from the shipway and glided into the water amidst the cheers of those present.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Parel, respecting the death of Ramchunder Vittoba, aged 25 years. Deceased was a carpenter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parell. At 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday deceased, after he had left work went to the Parell station to go home, and went on to the platform. The crossing gates were then closed as a goods train was being shunted. A few minutes asterwards the goods train stopped in front of the crossing gates ; when Ramchunder jumped off the platform to cross the line, when the Kalian express train, which was due, came up from Bombay and knocked down and ran over the deceased, who was found lying dead on the ballast outside the outer rail of the down line. His head was cut open and his body severely bruised. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY SHARPERS.—Frances Juan, a Seedee, and Yassun Curreembux, a noted character, against the latter of whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, were yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson with stealing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs.46-8,the property of James Glyn, an A. B. of H. M's ship Turquoise, on Monday night last, and in aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The complainant on the night in question took lodgings in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, where he was robbed of his money. On the matter being reported to the police the two accused, who were seen in the premises and known to the police, were arrested while enjoying themselves with their booty in a liquor shop. The greater portion of the money in currency notes and cash was recovered. The accused pleading guilty to the charge, Francis was sentenced to six months' rigorus imprisonment and Yassun, being an old offender, to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A MARWARIE'S TRICKS.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, Crushna Oka and others, a firm of Marwarree money-lenders, sought to recover from Buchoosing Dinanath the sum of Rs. 521, being the amount of two promissory notes, the one for Rs. 234 and the other for Rs. 287 passed by the defendant to the plaintiffs on the 28th May 1887 and Rs. 200 as interest. Dolla Crushna, one of the plaintiffs, appeared in person, and the defendant, who was brought to Bombay from the Tanna Jail under a police escort, appeared also in person and admitted the debt, offering to pay the amount by Rs. 10 per mensem. It appears that about a year ago the defendant was sentenced by the Bombay High Court to five years' rigorous imprisonment. While defendant was undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Tanna Jail, Dolla, one of the plaintiffs representing the firm of Crushna Oka & Co., filed the present suit against the defendant without obtaining leave of the Court, and as plaintiff could not effect service of the summons on the defendant, Dolla on the 6th August last put in a short affidavit and obtained an order from the Court to transmit the summons to the Tanna Jail, stating that at the at time he was filing a suit in Bombay.

His Honour on perusing the proceedings found that the plaintiffs had not obtained leave of the Court to file this suit, and that they had apparently obtained an order to send the summons for service on the defendant at the Tanna Jail on a false statement. His Honour thereupon dismissed the suit for want of jurisdiction.

THE GOVERNOR'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, DEC. 30.

H. E. LORD REAY, attended by Colonel the Hon'ble N. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Captain Phayre, A. D. C., and Surgeon-Major Irving, and accompanied by the Count de Bylandt, Baron Fagel, and Mr. Lethbridge, as I telegraphed, arrived here last evening at 5 o'clock by the Southern Mahratta Railway from Karwar *via* Marmagao. The railway station was gaily decorated, and there was a guard-of-honour of 72 rank and file of the S. M. R. Volunteers under Captain Anderson, drawn up on the platform. Mr. R. B. Stewart, C.S., Mr. Sorabjee Pudumjee, C.S., Mr. Scannell, D.S.P., and Mr. Craik, Traffic Manager, S. M. R., received His Excellency, in whose train were Mr. Winter, C.S., Collector of Dharwar, Mr. Palmer-Wiltshire, C.S., Assistant Collector, Colonel Lindsay, R.E., Agent, S. M. R., Mr. Alexander, Superintendent, Railway Police, and other Railway officials. On the arrival of the train a salute of 19 fog signals was fired, and His Excellency on alighting shook hands with those assembled, and after inspecting the guard-of-honour drove off in Colonel Lindsay's drag to a *pendal*, which had been erected near the Old Gymkhana, where an address was to be presented to him by the Municipal Commissioners of Dharwar. His Excellency was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering on his departure, and the cheers were kept up along the whole line of route. At the approach to the *pendal* a dense throng of natives took up the cheers, and only ceased when Lord Reay had entered the *pendal*. On his entrance "God save the Queen" in Canarese was sung by the school children, and a few yards further he was greeted with another song in Canarese, which we can only describe as an "Ode to Lord Reay." At the *pendal* were assembled all the European residents of Dharwar, and the President and members of the Municipal Committee, with all the leading numbers of the native community. The Sir Desai of Sawantwadi was also present.

On Lord Reay taking his seat the President of the Municipality, Rao Bahadur Trimbuk Rao Vishwanath, came forward and read the following address :—

May it please your Lordship.—We, the undersigned, President and Commissioners of the Dharwar Municipality, on behalf of ourselves and other residents of the town, whom we represent, beg most respectfully to welcome your Lordship with feelings of sincere gratification and cordiality. Having heard from a distance from time to time with great admiration of the several actions taken by your Lordship, evincing a deep interest from time to time, in the administration of this Presidency, we were longing for an opportunity to offer our humble thanks to your Lordship personally. We are extremely delighted that such an opportunity has occurred, and we now heartily avail ourselves of it to express our thanks to your Lordship, and our loyalty to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, whom your Lordship so worthily and ably represents in this Presidency, and under whose benign rule we are enjoying perfect peace, and who has our welfare always at heart. We hail this auspicious occasion with especial delight and enthusiasm. While thanking your Lordship for what already has been done for us, we have also the rare chance afforded to us of making known our further wants to your Lordship. Among the things that we boast of and are thankful for, is the recently constructed S. M. Railway, which running as it does by our doors has brought our towns into immediate connection with the Principal centres of commercial and politicial activity in India. We have here two educational institutions, a Training College and a High School, both maintained in an efficient condition. The Municipality of Dharwar has been taking an active part in elementary education, which has been making rapid strides in this district under your Lordship's able administration. Their efforts in that direction are also aided by the German Missionaries located here, who have also opened English and Vernacular schools, both for secular and spiritual education. The Lingayet Association has instituted a fund with the noble object of sending up promising students of their class for University education. We have only now to beg and hope that your Lordship, whose fame as an Educationist has spread far and wide, will continue to encourage and patronize higher education, so long as the people are unable to undertake the work themselves. What is now essentially required in the Department of Education, which is the basis of all improvements, is a due provision for technical education and instruction in agriculture, as that kind of education is best calculated to produce a body of well skilled artisans, competent to develope the natural resources of the country and utilize them to the best advantage. This subject has already engaged the attention of your Lordship, and we are confident that the scheme that your Lordship's Government will ultimately approve and sanction will bear the desired fruits. Now as regards our Municipal arrangements, our town was visited last February by the Sanitary Commissioner, who, while noticing the improvements already effected, made several suggestions, including the one for closing pit privies, of which there are more than 2,300 in the town. Steps have been taken to carry out these suggestions, as far as possible, though in a crowded place like Dharwar it must necessarily take some time to complete the preliminary arrangements for closing the pits. Our principal want at this station is an adequate supply of pure drinking water. The Municipality has been endeavouring to improve the supply as far as its limited means will permit, but it is still not so good as could be desired in a town the population of which is rapidly increasing. So far back as 1876 the Municipality borrowed a sum of Rs. 36,000 from Government and constructed a reservoir to the S. W. of the town, with the view of obtaining a supply of water by means of pipes. The scheme was begun and completed with the best intentions, under the guidance of Government officers, but unfortunately the reservoir failed owing to insufficient catchment area. The Municipality has been repaying the loan at 4½ per cent interest for the last ten years, without any return commensurate to the expenditure. The amounts already paid and due are Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 21,000, respectively. We hope, in consideration of the abovementioned circumstance, that your Lordship will find some way to relieve us of the liablity of paying the unpaid portion of the loan, and thus enable us, with the money saved, to adopt more suitable means of improving our water-supply. The resources of the Municipality are at present very much crippled by their having under the existing Municipal law to maintain the elementary schools within the Municipal limits, and at the same time to make large contributions to the Civil Hospital and Vaccination Department, in accordance with the wishes of the Government. The people desire that a systematic and thoroughly considered scheme should be devised to remove the crying want of a good and adequate water-supply. The inhabitants of Dharwar also beg that the Police force in the town be strengthened in consideration of its increased population and the movements therein of strangers, arriving at and departing from the town by Railway both by day and night. Having thus briefly stated what we had to say with regard to the intellectual, sanitary, and other improvements of our town, we conclude this our humble welcoming address with feelings of joy and thankfulness, for the honor conferred upon us by your Lordship's distinguished presence amongst us. In conclusion, we beg to observe that your Lordship must have been greeted with grander receptions in the course of your Lordship's tours, but none, we trust, dictated by more heartfelt loyalty than we entertain to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen of England and Empress of India, whose Jubilee was celebrated with great and joyful enthusiam during the last year on the spot where we are now assembled.

His Excellency then replied :—

Mr. Tirmal Rao Venkatesh and Municipal Commissioners of Dharwar,—I have received your address with feelings of very great pleasure, first on account of the expressions of loyalty which it contains to our most august Queen-Empress, and again because it shows such a remarkably just appreciation of the lines on which the Administration moves. In your address you allude to the benefits which you have derived from two educational institutions, the first (a very important one) is the Training College, from which primary instruction in these Canarese districts receives so much assistance, the other being your High School. In your remarks about primary education, I am glad to notice that you have done justice to the efforts of those who, though not British subjects, the Swiss and German missionaries, who work for the moral and intellectual improvement of those under their charge. It is, gentlemen, to me a great pleasure to recognise the healthy tone which prevails in this Presidency with regard to all missionary enterprise and the reception given by all sections of the native community to Missionaries of different nations and churches. You have referred in very high terms to the Lingayet Association, and I have no hesitation in saying that I heartily concur with the efforts made at self-improvement by that thriving community. To give the Lingayets a practical proof of my esteem, I appointed one of their most distinguished members to the Legislative Council, thus recognising the deserts not only of the Lingayets, but also of the Canarese country and of the native officials whose meritorious services are well known to Government. Well, gentlemen, in the third paragraph of your address you allude to subjects which, as you are well aware me awaken in, a keen interest. These are technical and agricultural education. They are subjects which affect this district materially. Your soil requires judicious treatment by improved methods of husbandry to yield richer results represented by the staple produce for Canarese manufactures, as represented by the Hubli and Gokak mills. It is of the utmost importance that the agriculturist should be well informed with regard to his avocations in his fields and the skilled artisan in his mills. How can this be done ? Well, gentlemen, I would point out to you the very good example set you by the association to which you have already referred, the Lingayet Association, who have founded a "Lingayet Scholarship" at the Bombay University. I would advise you, gentlemen, to found scholarships at the Victoria Technical Jubilee Institute, and the Poona College of Science. The latter institution is now perfectly equipped and endowed. We have given orders to build a new lecture-room which will be at the disposal of the Professor of Chemical Agriculture, who will be a Professor for the whole of India. This will fill up the gap which now exists in the agricultural curriculum, the advantages thus secured by co-operation of local Governments should be spread over as large an area of the Presidency as possible. In the Poona College of Science agriculture has been placed now on a footing which I consider thoroughly satisfactory. Government is fully alive to its responsibilities with regard to higher education, and I can assure you that we do not intend to neglect opportunities for improving it. You have referred to the sanitary condition of your town and to the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner. On this point I need say nothing further than to advise you to confer with the expert in that department, who is also a Member of the Corporation. I mean your Civil Surgeon, Dr. McConaghey. If you do so, I have no doubt the Sanitary Commissioner will have no complaint to make at his next visit. The question of a pure and ample water-supply is one that meets us in various localities. Government takes a great interest in the matter, and gives every possible help to any practicable scheme of water-supply, not only for Municipalities, but in districts to which an allotment has been made annually of Rs. 30,000, and much has been done in recent times. I may mention the following places where such works have been carried out :—

Karachi at a cost of	Rs.	11,50,000
Sholapur	„	2,17,184
Hyderabad, Sind	„	4,17,808
Satara	„	3,65,163
Pandarpur	„	2,16,140
Thana	„	94,559
Jalgaon	„	73,588

We have also under consideration various schemes in Ahmedabad estimated at Rs. 6,00,000, Dhulia at Rs. 2,90,371, Yeola at Rs. 1,30,000, and we may expect that the question of your water-supply will soon be taken up in earnest. A mistake, as you have pointed out, has been made with regard to the run off from the catchment area drained by your tank feeder. At the time the calculations were made it was generally assumed that a run off of 1-3rd the total rainfall might be expected, but more recent observations have shown that this assumption was far too sanguine, and was never realized except under exceptionally favourable conditions. In the case of your tank, the actual observations made have given the following results of the run off :—

In 1880...1-10th of the rainfall.
„ 1881...3-13th „
„ 1882...1-4th „

But such mistakes are not uncommon, and I have only recently been obliged to reject a scheme in Kattiawar, based on a rather optimistic calculation of the run off. Government is now aware of the insufficiency of previously accepted estimates, and careful observations have been instituted by the Irrigation Department. records of which appear from time to time in its reports. The result has been that no such high co-efficients are now used in our water-supply calculations, and that the supply from more recently designed tanks has consequently been more reliable. In this connection I would advise you to consult the experienced officers of the Public Works Department, Messrs. Howard and Dawson, from whom, I have no doubt, you will receive every help. I would further hint, gentlemen, that you might strive to interest in your scheme the officer who presided over the fortunes of the Railway in this part of the country, Colonel Lindsay, who has offered liberal terms to Hubli for the same object, and who will probably be glad also to co-operate with you here in accelerating this necessary work. The head offices of the Railway being located here, he is as much interested in it as you are. With the combined efforts of the Municipal and the Railway authorities I have no doubt that it will not be long before a sound and practicable scheme will be laid before Government, and that your town will be assured of a pure and never-failing supply of good water. Government cannot overlook any request which tends to the maintenance of public order in important localities, and, therefore, your wishes with regard to an augmentation of the Police force will receive my careful consideration. It affords me great pleasure to visit Dharwar, which has always been singularly fortunate in its Collectors, one of whom my friend, the late Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, told me that he looked back to his term of office here as the most pleasant recollection of his official career. I offer you my thanks for the cordial reception you have given me, and my best wishes for the prosperity of this thriving town.

Garlands and attar were then distributed, and the proceedings terminated.

LORD REAY AT HUBLI.

The monotony of this small station has, the correspondent of a contemporary writes, been broken by the arrival of His Excellency Lord Reay. For some days past, Mr. Subrao, the President of the Hubli Municipality, with his subordinates, have been busy erecting arches with befitting inscriptions at several places round the town. The Railway authorities decorated their station with evergreens and bunting, so that the station presented a lively appearance. His Excellency the Governor and Staff with Colonel Lindsay left Dharwar by special train at 11 a.m. and arrived at Hubli at 11-45 a.m. Long before the arrival of the gubernatorial party crowds of people gathered round the station, every nook and corner available being occupied by spectators. Exactly at 11-45 the special train steamed slowly into the station, and 19 fog signals were fired in honour of his Excellency's arrival. Outside the station building, a guard-of-honour, composed of the S. M. Volunteer Corps, under command of Captain Hogg, Lieuts. Lindsay and Dun, presented arms. His Excellency, after shaking hands with the leading members of the Hubli community, drove at once to the *mandap* to receive the Municipal address. All the streets from the railway station to the *mandap*, a distance of a mile and a half, were crowded by people, who were to be seen on the roofs, verandahs, and in every available corner. At the *mandap* there were more than 2,000 persons present. The Municipal address was read by Mr. Subrao, the President of the Hubli Municipality.

The address cordially welcomed His Excellency, and expressed the firm and unswerving loyalty to His Excellency as one of the chief representatives of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and pointed out that the Municipality, with the numerous calls upon its limited income, was not in a position to bear the permanent charges of the maintenance of a separate Commercial school, but it was hoped that at no distant date the officers of the Railway Company might see their way to start drawing and book-keeping classes in connection with the proposed Railway Institute. The excellent Railway workshops were already available for apprentices, but they should be rendered more accessible for technical education to those boys who might be willing to avail themselves of the exceptional advantages they could there enjoy. The execution of a scheme for supplying pure and abundant water to the whole town by means of pipes would confer a great boon on the people : and it was but just to acknowledge that the people were greatly indebted to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the benevolent spirit they had shown in aiding the scheme by their offer once for all of two lakhs and a half of rupees in consideration of their receiving a maximum supply for all the time of one lakh of gallons of water per diem for their own use. The water-supply scheme, proposed to be executed with the joint funds of the Municipality and the Company, would, however, in case the scheme unfortunately failed or the present estimates for the works and maintenance were considerably exceeded, be a source of embarrassment to the people and to their posterity. Should the plans and estimates for the work be finally approved of by Government, it was hoped His Excellency would carefully safeguard the interests of the Hubli people in the final agreement with the Railway Company. Next in importance was the construction of a cotton and grain market for the general convenience of the dealers in cotton and other produce, while this market would be a source of revenue to the Municipality ; and it was suggested that the construction of the market should be a matter of primary consideration. The net-work of Railways in the Southern Mahratta Country had vastly increased the commercial importance of this town, and had perceptibly added to its material prosperity and to the population of the place. But the sanitary condition of the town was anything but satisfactory, and the hospital accommodation utterly inadequate. A suitable dispensary building was shortly to be erected, but the question of drainage was one which would entail an enormous expenditure, and it would take some time before the drainage scheme could be carried out in a comprehensive manner. Efforts would, however, be made to carry it out gradually as far as the Municipal funds would permit. On the subject of the abolition of the Cotton Gin Factories of the District, those institutions had done incalculable good to the ryots, and their continuance, it was hoped, would meet with His Excellency's approbation. The memorialists concluded by observing that it was gratifying to observe that the local self-government system was a standing monument of the wise and liberal policy of the British rule ; and that it had, with His Excellency's warm and cordial support, received a healthy impetus, and it was hoped that at no remote period it would develop into an institution whose benefits would be appreciated by Her Imporial Majesty's subjects throughout the Indian Empire.

After the address had been read, His Excellency presented cholies to several girls of the Municipal School. The whole ceremony terminated with the usual garlands, flowers, and *pan soparee*, &c., &c. His Excellency then drove to the station, where he took lunch, provided by Colonel Lindsay, and then inspected the Hubli work-shop. His Excellency, who was very much pleased with the reception, then left Hubli for Dharwar at 4 P.M. by special train. At Dharwar he held a levee, at which about 50 natives and 30 Europeans were present. His Excellency left by ordinary train on the 31st ultimo at 9 P.M. for Wathar.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 1st. January 1889 are published for information :—

Karachi.—River Kotri on 30th, 4 feet 8 inches against 3 feet 8 inches same date last year. Kharif harvesting over ; rabi sowing flourishing. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—Rabi sowing continues ; early rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—Standing rabi crops in good condition except in Sakrand, where there is want of moisture. Agricultural stock fair. Prices steady.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops at Begari tail perishing ; elsewhere flourishing. Bajri 40 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi and cotton crops doing well ; no change in other respects ; cotton picking commenced in Dholera.

Panch Mahals.—Public health good. No change in prices of food-grains.

Kaira.—Rabi in good condition ; out-turn of wheat estimated at 9¼ annas, barley 9 annas, gram 5 annas, tobacco 6 annas ; cotton picking progressing. Bajri 28, wheat 21, and rice 17½ pounds per rupee.

Broach.—Prospects of cotton and rabi crops, except wheat, generally good ; cotton picking continues. Scarcity of fodder in some villages. A few cases of cholera in Broach City. Prices steady.

Surat.—Rabi crops good in all talukas, and fair in Pardi ; cotton picking has commenced in Jalalpor and Bardoli Talukas. Public health good. Prices of food-grains steady. Labour plentiful. Agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Weather cold. No improvement in prospects of rabi crops ; picking of cotton completed ; harvesting of jowari completed. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails. Prices of food-grain stationary.

Nasik—No rain during the week. Reaping and thrashing of kharif crop is nearly completed ; rabi crop not promising : it is withering in places. Agricultural stock and public health good. Scarcity of fodder in Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Chandor and Niphad. Drinking water insufficient in some parts of Yeola and Chandor. Slight fever and ague prevailing in Kalvan and Peint ; a few cases of small-pox in Igatpuri and Yeola.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 27th and 31st, 2° warm on 1st, and nil on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal, except on 28th, when abnormal wind was southerly.

Thana.—Rabi sowing completed. Cholera in three talukas (Shahapur, Bhiwndi, and Karjat), cases 30, fatal 22 ; prevailing disease ague. Agricultural stock good. Price, second sort rice, 18½ pounds as compared with 22 pounds in the corresponding week last year.

Kolaba.—Slight cholera at Apte and Taloje in the Panvel Taluka all other talukas are healthy. Sowing of rabi crops finished. Rice, second sort, 20⅜ ; tur dal, second sort, 18½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—No rain in the district. Slight cattle disease in Sangameshvar. Agricultural cattle good. Prospects of fodder fair.

Poona.—No rain during the week. Crops good ; in parts of Bhimthadi only some crops are not thriving well owing to insufficient rain. Agricultural stock good. Cholera almost disappeared. Bajri 29 and jowari 34 pounds in the district, and bajri 25 and jowari 28 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—In Nagar, Parner, and Akola rabi crop fair ; in the eastern and western parts of the Shrigonda Taluka it has begun to wither ; in the rest of the talukas the condition of the rabi crops is much the same as in the last week. Bajri average 32 and jowari 36 pounds.

Satara.—Kharif reaping completed, except in Wai ; standing crops doing well, except in Karad and Wai, where rabi slightly suffering from blight and insects. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cold. Kharif harvest continues ; rabi jowari suffering from blight ; wheat and gram good. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of kharif continues ; gram crops slightly blighted ; wheat fails ; cotton good. Agricultural stock good, except in Chikodi and Gokak where fodder is scarce.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crops in progress ; exotic cotton blighted in Gadag, Ranebennur, Karajgi, and Ron Talukas. Of 20 old and 15 fresh cholera cases 10 deaths.

Kanara.—Rice harvest completed ; sowing for second crop continues ; probable out-turn of monsoon rice crop above Ghats 10 to 12 annas and below Ghats 6 to 10 annas. Slight fever in two talukas and cattle-disease in one. Weather cold.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops promising. Agricultural stock poor, owing to scarcity of fodder. Health good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Cotton, wheat, and gram good.

Baroda.—Health generally fair ; small-pox in Moha Taluka of Navsari and in Kadi Taluka. Rabi sowing in progress in Kadi division ; cotton picking commenced in Baroda and Navsari divisions ; opium crops good. Agricultural stock fair. Water and fodder scarce. Prices bajri 25, wheat 18, rice 14 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain needed for late crops in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Khandesh, Poona, and Ahmednagar, where crops are withering. Jowari in parts of Bijapur, gram in parts of Belgaum, exotic cotton in four talukas of Dharwar and late crops generally in two talukas of Satara blighted. Standing crops otherwise good, except wheat in Broach and Belgaum. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Kanara, and Baroda. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat. Probable out-turn of early crops in Kaira from five to nine and half annas and in Kanara from six to twelve annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Khandesh, Kathiawar, and Baroda and in five talukas of Nasik and two of Belgaum. Agricultural stock poor in parts of Kathiawar and in two talukas of Belgaum. Scarcity of drinking water in parts of Khandesh and Baroda and in two talukas of Nasik.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 22nd of December there were 213 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 25·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 249 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·9 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 13 from cholera, 46 from fevers, 28 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—3 Non-Asiatics, 0 Mixed Races, 147 Hindus, 59 Mohamedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd Decembor was 213, against 249 and 259 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 44. There were 13 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 28 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 46 and 31 respectively, against 75 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·6 per mille per annum, against 32·2, the mean of the last five years.

HERE is a striking example of our resources for building ships of war :—To the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, of Govan, belongs the credit of having built a steamer in the shortest time on record. On July 4 last, the Norddeutscher Lloyd telegraphed accepting the Fairfield Company's offer to construct the Dresden, a twin-screw steamer of 4,500 tons, as well as a companion-ship, the Munchen. The keel of the Dresden was laid on July 27, and on Saturday, Dec. 1, the vessel was launched, having been built in ninety-eight working days.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

WE have been favoured by the publishers, the *Bombay Gazette* steam Press, with a copy of the fourteenth edition of "a Guide to Bombay, Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, by James Mackenzie Maclean, late Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, at present M.P. With the publication for 1889 is given an excellent photograph of his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, one of the best we have ever seen. The book, the price of which is Re. 5 only, contains all the latest information. The Guide is in addition an excellent local Directory, containing the names and addresses of the principal inhabitants of Bombay, corrected up to the end of the year, with alphabetical index, giving reference to the pages on which may be found their occupations, &c. There are also Foreign Money Order Schedules, commencing with an exchange of, 1-7½1—at which figure no doubt many of our readers would like to see the rate to-day,—and terminating at one shilling—from all appearances not an improbable figure during the present year, the labours of the Monetary conference notwithstanding. The leading Mercantile firms also find a place in the volume, with the names of the various partners constituting them ; in addition to which we have the "Mercantile Directory" corrected to date. For the use of travellers and globe-trotters, we have also the through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, with a short account of every station passed through *en route*, compiled in excellent form. In this are included the distances in miles from Bombay to all parts of India, the 1st and 2nd class fares &c from stage to stage, with the fares by steamer from Bombay to almost all parts of the world. As to Bombay itself the Guide contains its Geography and History, its population, an account of its trade and industry, its Government and Revenue, a description of the City, the climate and ways of life &c., in Bombay all written in the masterly style for which the efforts of the pen of the Hon. J. M. Maclean are so well known. The work is an improvement upon the last edition, inasmuch as we notice several important additions to the information supplied. Beyond what we have written, we think we can say little further. "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is already too well and too universally known within the Presidency with which it deals. It is really, what it professes to be, a ready handbook and should, as it no doubt will, command a large circulation, especially among those who visit Bombay for the first time.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows from Kambale on 13th December.—

Yesterday morning early a messenger came in from Sihoung with letters reporting that the Tashon Chins had attacked the Gurkha camp there and the surrounding villages. At break on the 10th December some 60 or 70 Chins suddenly fired into the Gurkha camp, which is as yet unprotected by a stockade, and wounded two followers—one mortally. The Chins then withdrew, but at the same time it appeared that another large body of Chins was firing into Sihoung village, a quarter of a mile from the camp to the west ; and from the villages of Kyawywa and Kundo heavy distant firing was heard. It became apparent therefore that the Chins were making a general attack in force. Captain Westmoreland, 42nd Gurkhas, and commanding at Sihoung, at once sent off a party of Gurkhas under Lieutenant James to Kundo ; and taking himself another party of 25 Gurkhas, and accompanied by Mr. Hall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, he marched on Kyawywa.

Captain Westmoreland's party came up with the Chins at Kyawywa and found 500 or so of them on the point of rushing the village. His men got up to within 40 yards of them unperceived, being hidden by the jungle ; then, emerging into the open they fixed bayonets, gave the Chins a volley and charged home. The Chins fled panic-stricken, pursued for over a mile by the Gurkhas, who killed between 20 and 30 of them, and wounded many. A wounded Chin, who has since died, stated that Soupek and five other chiefs, with over 1,000 men, had been present during the attack. He also stated that the Pretender Prince, Shway-gyo-byu, was still at Mileledoung in the Tashon country. Three Burmese women who had been kidnapped the day before from near Kyawyaw were also rescued by the troops. These women stated that they had heard that the Pretender Prince had gone to the Siyin country.

The excellent effect of this engagement will be evident when it is borne in mind that for the last 10 years the Chins have met with no opposition in these parts, their mere presence inspiring panic. The Burmans are in great glee, and showed their appreciation of the Gurkhas' fighting by turning out of their villages when the little party returned and by cheering the men lustily. Certainly the sight of 500 armed Chins flying before two British officers and 25 Gurkhas must have been one to raise their enthusiasm. We had no casualties in this affair, and of the Burmans no one was touched. Lieutenant James' party did not come across any Chins, although they constantly came on their tracks in the jungle.

The Siyin Chins, who are to be the first to receive our attention, are still sullen and have hitherto made no attempt to come in. The Kanton and Kanhow tribes adjoin the Siyins : the tribes are on friendly terms, and will probably join in opposing us. The dialects spoken by the different tribes are almost the same, there is, however, some slight difference in the form of their spirit or "Nat" worship. The Siyin tribe wear their hair done up in three plaits, one over the middle of the head, and one on each side of the head. These plaits are combined in a knot at the back of the head. The Kanhow tribe have only one plait, which is drawn over the top of the head. The only clothing usually worn is a blanket or sheet wrapped round the body ; but when fighting the men of both tribes are said to wear long coats which reach down to the knees, a sheet being wound round the body as a waistcloth. The tame Chin women of these parts wear a little petticoat which reaches half-way down to the knees, across the petticoat are strings of cowrie shells, brought together in the middle. The wild Chin women probably wear the same dress, but report says that two little boards, worn one before and one behind, fastened on to a string round the waist, take the place of the petticoat. The Burmese women captives, too, are said to be very prepossessing, being the pick of the young women of the Kale Valley. This, coupled with the prospect of unlimited loot, makes the young bloods very anxious for the speedy commencement of operations.

Later he writes :—

News has just been brought in that the police post of Kangyi, five miles south of Yasagyo, was attacked last night by 500 Kanhow Chins. The post luckily held 50 Gurkha police—they repelled the attack, losing one man wounded, and then followed up the Chins several miles : it is not known yet with what results.

The Chins also on the 10th December fired into the village of Indin from across the river, doing no damage. The military police there returned the fire, but no casualties are reported. Many Chins are said to be lurking in the jungles in the vicinity of the frontier posts and villages : an order has therefore been published that all men are to go about armed and in parties of not less than three.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·993
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	63·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·624
Extent of cloudy s

NOW READY.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3.

WE have had another broken week owing to the New Year holidays, during which the Banks have been closed for two days and business generally has been confined within a narrow compass. At the close of last week there was an improved demand for spot and arrival Cotton, for which prices had receded somewhat; but it was not sustained, and the market relapsed into a quiet state again. The new crop is now being harvested generally under favourable conditions of the weather, and the arrivals, so far, are nearly 88,500 bales in excess of what they were at this time last year. Transactions in Wheat and Seeds have continued on a small scale; but prices remain on about the previous level. Exchange has shown but little movement. The tone was firm before the holidays, but has been quieter since, this evening's closing rates, however, being 1-16d. higher than they were last Thursday for demand Bank Bills and 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Money continues to harden. Government Paper has been weak upon the whole, and Four per cents have receded 3-16ths. Freights have been weak and drooping with little demand for tonnage in any position until to-day, when enquiry improved, especially for room for Cotton this month. The Import Market offers no new feature of interest. Stocks are still moderate, and prices keep steady in face of a languid enquiry.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs to the close of last week showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 12 lakhs, but there had been considerable withdrawals on Government account during the week, reducing the balance, which would otherwise have been much larger, the net falling off in the trade demand having been some 20½ lakhs. Money, however, is in good demand, and the holidays being over, we may look for some expansion of trade requirements, and though in the open market there is nothing like stringency, yet the Bank of Bombay, following the Bank of Bengal, has this afternoon raised its rates by one per cent. making the minimum now stand at 8 per cent., per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm on last Friday morning with Bank Demand and Telegraphic quoted 1-32d. higher than the previous day's closing sales, but with only one seller of the former for the mail at the quotation. 1s. 4⅛d. was still named for early 3 months' sight Credits, and some sales for future delivery transpired at 1s. 4 19-32d. Bank Telegraphic was to be had during the day at 1s. 4 11-32d. to the end of April and at 1-32d. less for May-June transfer. On Saturday, in sympathy with the further advance in Silver at home, and supported by a firmer market in Calcutta, we opened again with a firmer feeling, which was sustained till the afternoon, when the Banks closed till Wednesday for the New Year holidays. A fair amount of business was done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s 4⅛d for January-February delivery, 1s 4 19-32d for March-April, and 1s 4 9-16d for May delivery. Ready Bank Telegraphic was available at 1s 4 18-32d, and forward, to the end of April, at 1s 4⅛d; but the enquiry for remittance was trifling. The market re-opened yesterday at Saturday's closing rates, and business was very quiet both in Bank Paper and Private Bills, with quotations 1-32d lower after this mail. Merchants' Bills were sold at 1s. 4⅛d. for 3 months' sight Credits from the mail to the 15th March and at 1s. 4 19-32d. thereafter. Bank Telegraphic was available in the morning at 1s. 4 13-32d. to April, but found no buyers to speak of, and at closing rates were somewhat irregular. This morning with news in that only 1¼ lakh of Bills and a lakh of Transfers had been allotted at rates which had receded to the previous Wednesday's level, and that Silver had declined to 42½d., per oz. this market opened rather irregular; but eventually it closed steady at the following quotations, with forward credits after the mail at 1s. 4⅛d. to the end of February, 1s. 4 19-32d. for March-April, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for May delivery.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Documents.	3 do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1-75½	"
Do.	6 do.	1-77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A firmer line was noticeable in this market on last Friday morning, and the cash rate for Four per cents was quoted at 97 11-16, which was maintained during the greater part of the day, with the January and February accounts both quoted at 97⅞; but in the afternoon a weaker feeling set in, and rates declined 1-16 per cent., the cash price closing at 97½. On the following day the market was quiet and rather weak, at 97⅞ for Fours both for Money and Account with sellers at the rate both for the January and February settlements; but there was little business passing on any line. The market opened with a decidedly quiet feeling after the holidays, with but little doing either for Money or for Account, and the rate for Fours remained at 97 9-16 in all positions throughout the day. An advance in the rates of the Bank of Bengal caused this market to open weak this morning, and eventually 97 7-16 became the quotation for Fours per cash and the account with sellers on both lines and 97½ for February, but with buyers at the rate, these being the closing quotations, 102 and 103½ have been quoted for 4½ per cent Paper, the former being the nominal price at closing.

Five per cent Municipal Bonds are ¼ per cent lower, at 106½. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent down, at 96.

SHARES.—This market has been open but for two days since our last mail left, and the business transacted has consequently been limited, calling for few changes in our weekly list. There has been a fair enquiry on the business days for Mill shares, and we advance our quotations in most cases where there has been any change since last week. Ripon Mill shares have moved up Rs. 35; Khandesh, Rs. 30; Howard and Bullough, Rs. 25; City of Bombay, Rs. 20; Maneckjee Petit, and Dhun, Rs. 15 each; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 12½; Connaught, Rs. 10; and Jewraz Balloo, and Oriental, Rs. 5 each. Hyderabad Deccan are Rs. 20 lower. Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 higher; Albert Press have advanced Rs. 10; Prince of Wales, and Sabapathy are Rs. 5 each lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ down; Agra and National Bank are Rs. 2 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 for the first issue. Bombay Flour are Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The volume of business has been somewhat smaller during the past week on account of the holidays, but the falling off has been in respect of wholesale quantities, retail demand having been upon about the previous scale. Fewer staple *Grey Goods* have been taken by wholesale dealers, but previous rates have been firmly maintained, supplies being still within a moderate compass. Dealers continue willing sellers at current rates, however, though they are now paying somewhat higher rates for the lighter weights of cloth in Manchester. We have no change whatever to report in *Bleached*, *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, or *Printed* Goods, nor in *Local Cloths*. The offtake of the latter during the past week has been about 1,800 bales, that of *Imported* Goods being estimated at some 2,500 packages. *Yarns*.—In *Imported Twist* a moderate business is reported, and prices are quite unchanged in a steady market. For lower counts of *Local Spinnings* there has been a brisker enquiry at better rates throughout, and a fair business has transpired in the same. No 20s., though nominally as firm as the lower counts, has attracted comparatively less attention, and has gained nothing in value. The total sales for the week are put down at 2,500 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* and *Yellow Metal* are firm, and prices are 4 to 8 annas per cwt. higher all round. *Iron* continues in limited request, and only a small business is reported, but the market is steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

COALS.—Not much business has transpired during the past week, owing to the holidays, but the position of the market is the same as it was last Thursday, with rates firmly supported.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was very little doing in this market on last mail day, and the feeling was quiet and weak; but on Saturday, before business closed for the holidays, a demand from exporters was felt for contracts in stapled Oomra descriptions and Broach, and from local consumers for ready Oomras, and Bhownuggur to arrive, a dull feeling, in view of heavy arrivals, and the tame nature of advices from Liverpool and America, having caused sellers to give way a little in price. There was something doing by the Mills in ready stuff during the holidays; but a dull tone continued to prevail, and when business was fully resumed yesterday there was little enquiry from any quarter, and few transactions were reported. The chief ready business has been in Oomra kinds, comprising Dhulia, at Rs. 195-6½; Akola, at Rs. 205-7; Jalgaum at Rs. 208-10½; Pachora, at Rs. 198 204; and Khangaum, at Rs. 213 per candy. Some new Broach of Fine quality has come to market, and has been taken at Rs. 240-2 per candy. In arrival business, good Khangaum has been contracted for at Rs. 206 and Barsee at Rs. 208, and "Fully Good" Khangaum, at Rs. 213, all for February delivery, "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 227; and "Good" Bhownuggur for May, at Rs. 200 per candy. Compared with last week's quotations, those at which we closed this evening show a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy.

The Receipts of new Cotton during the past week have been 30,500 bales against 20,800 bales to hand at the same time last season; and the total arrivals of the new crop now show an increase compared with last year of 88,350 bales.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received by the Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the week were generally of the same tenor as those which preceded them. Picking had begun at Veerumgaum and Dhollera, and was progressing at Bhownuggur, and the weather was generally seasonable all over the Cotton area. It is stated that in the exceptional case of the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle the damage from blighting winds was confined to the exotic plants. It is further stated that Cotton is being largely diverted from Oomrawuttee to other districts of the same circle for higher prices.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, viz.:—

	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
New Cotton—		
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 194 =	4½d.
Do. Fully Good	" 183 =	3 29-32d.
Do. Good	" 170 =	3 21-32d.
Oomra, Fine (Good Staple)	" 220 =	4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 213 =	4 17-32d.
Do. Good "	" 207 =	4 13-32d.
Do Fully Good Fair "	" 200 =	4¼d.
Khandeish, Good	" 200 =	4¼d.
Do. F. G. Fair	" 193 =	4¼d.
Belatee, Fully Good	" 192 =	4 3-32d.
Do. Good	" 188 =	4 1-32d.
Broach, Fine (March)	" 235 =	4 31-32d.
Do. Good "	" 226 =	4 13-16d.
Oomra, Fine Feb.-March (Good Staple)	" 220 =	4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good " " "	" 214 =	4 17-32d.
Do. Good " " "	" 208 =	4¼d.
Dhollera Fine (April)	" 218 =	4¼d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 208 =	4 13-32d.
Do Good "	" 201 =	4 9-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good May	" 205 =	4¼d.
Westerns Good June	" 195 =	4 5-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89. Bales.	Season. 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	50,000	39,000
Berar	63,000	20,000
Khandesh	52,500	31,000
Hinguughaut	13,000	150
	178,500	90,150

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1888.	1887	1886
For 5 days ending 31st Dec...	25,358	21,131	28,211
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	1,491,454	1,634,061	1,608,574
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 5 days ending 31st Dec. ...	6,993	5,790	16,771
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	887,215	1,111,931	1,073,416
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 5 days ending 31st Dec. ...	616	766	419
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	47,185	61,898	53,779

WHEAT.—During the days when there has been anything doing there has been but little enquiry for any description, and the tone of the market has been quite when not dull. Prices, however, are quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has been rather more doing in this market than in wheat; but only moderate transactions have been reported, while the tone has been generally steady. The following are our closing quotations this evening:—

Linseed	Rs 6-13-8 to Rs. 6-15-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed	7-14-0 "
Do. Cawnpore Yellow	7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-0 "
Do. " Red	6-14-0 6-15-0 "

Our usual Comparative Statements given below bring the Receipts of Wheat and Seeds down to the end of the year just closed. In the case of Wheat it will be noticed that there was a large increase compared with last year, though as against 1886 a considerable falling off is shown. As regards seeds the receipts of Linseed have been somewhat in excess of last year's, though falling short by about 45½ thousand tonsof the supplies of the year before while the arrivals of Rapeseed have been greatly in excess of those of both the preceding years.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For 5 days ending 31st Dec.	92,380	29,461	194,432
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec..	11,912,825	10,069,919	13,695,639
Linseed—For 5 days ending 31st Dec.	20,629	21,093	24,473
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec..	2,894,318	2,560,389	3,801,551
Rapeseed—For 5 days ending 31st Dec.	11,757	3,378	4,729
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec....	2,106,681	967,318	1,291,506
Gingelly Seed for 5 days ending 31st Dec.	30,715	39,260	89,668
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec..	993,840	1,456,817	1,552,127

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For 5 days ending 31st Dec.	14,318	5,530	229,746
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	9,660,701	9,248,564	12,356,690
Linseed—For 5 days ending 31st Dec.	11,096	21,001	18,899
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	2,761,121	2,407,532	3,551,189
Rapeseed—For 5 days ending 31st Dec.	32,063	18,901	10,399
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	18,23,459	1,055,912	1,441,584
Gingelly Seed—For 5 days ending 31st Dec.	22,932	3,999	11,594
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	810,217	1,531,750	1,224,652

Receipts and Clearances of Cotton, Wheat, and Seed on the 1st and 2nd January.

		1889	1888	1887
Receipts of Cotton for 2 days	bales	10,904	6,814	10,940
Do. Wheat	do. cwts	33,137	16,751	71,401
Do. Linseed	do. "	4,307	6,599	10,266
Do. Rapeseed	do. "	4,568	1,537	1,776
Do. Gingelly seed	do. "	12,614	19,148	20,052
Clearances of Cotton		Nil	Nil	Nil
Wheat and Seeds for 2 days				

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	926½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	9-0
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. H. Co. ordinary	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	37,500	2125	250	5 pct.	138

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-6
Carolus	" 252
Mexican Dollars	" 228-8
Five-Franc Pieces	" 285
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 104-7
Gold Leaf	" 23-3
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-5
Pekin	" 23-10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	225
Port Trust Bonds	96

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
3-4 Notes from Goa—The Volunteers' Camp at Lonauli—The Chinese Amban at Gnatong.
5-6-7 TELEGRAMS—The Governor's Southern Tour.
8 The Volunteers at Lonauli—The Lascar.
9-10-11-12-13-14-15 The Crawford Commission.
15 The Volunteers' Camp at Lonauli.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Honours List—The Allahabad Congress.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Infant Marriages and Conjugal Rights—The "Mitigation of War."
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Social Reform in India—The Arms Act.
19-20-21-22-23-24 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Allahabad Congress—MISCELLANEOUS.
25 Bombay Government Orders—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Government of India Orders.
26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

COLOMBO.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—HENDERSON—December 29, at Wolfendah Church, Colombo by the Rev George Brewster, Thomas Miller, of Calcutta, to Mary Lilian, youngest daughter of Rev David Henderson, Kockferry, Cheshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BROWN—December 18, at Saharunpore, Mrs Ellen Brown widow of the late W C Brown, of Delhi.

BUTTS—December 27, at Sitapur, Blanche Evelyn, the wife of H H Butts, Deputy Commissioner, aged 32 years.

KNOX—December 30, at Naini Tal, Alexander Broadbent Knox, aged 1 year.

NIZAM-UD-DIN KHAN—December 23, at Camp Paniput, in the Kurnal District, of dysentery, Nizam-ud-din Khan, C I E, Sirdar Bahadur, Orderly Officer to H R H the Prince of Wales, Ressaldar-Major XI (P W O), Bengal Lancers, aged 71 years. Deeply regretted. (General Probyn telephs: "Prince much grieved.")

WHAYMAN—December 23, at Meean Meer, and burried at Amritsar on Christmas morning, Mary Ann, widow of the late John Whayman, Sub-Engineer, P W D, aged 73 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1889.

A PERUSAL of the verbatim report of the evidence taken by the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the question of Bombay competition with the Lancashire mill industry will leave a good many people in doubt as to the necessity for the inquiry. Lancashire did all that it could for its own protection when it persuaded the India Office to embarrass Indian finance by abolishing important sources of revenue ten years ago. The removal of the cotton import duties left Lancashire without any fiscal grievance against this country, real or imaginary, and it was certain that whatever the outcome of the inquiry might be, it could indicate no ground for claiming the help of the authority in the contest between the spinners of Bombay and those of Lancashire. The strange thing is that it never occurred to the Manchester Chamber to make any inquiries in the direction whence enlightenment could most directly proceed. Desiring to find out why Japan and China have in recent years taken more of Bombay yarn and less of Lancashire yarn than they used to, they might, we should have thought, have instituted some inquiry in the *locus in quo*. To the question why the Chinese prefer Bombay yarn to any other there seems to have been no attempt to obtain a direct answer, though one witness did make a brief venture into the region of the pertinent by suggesting that Bombay yarn had a special softness that is appreciated in the market, and that the Chinese have found that it takes the dye better than any other. When the Bombay mill-owners a few years ago were desirous of extending the area of their trade, it occurred to them that the best way to do so was to send an expert agent to the various centres of demand, and so acquaint themselves with the necessities of the market. That is an example which we should have thought the Manchester Chamber of Commerce might have followed with advantage. But it is their business and not ours; and possibly an enquiry of this nature would have been unsatisfactory to the Chamber, inasmuch as it would not have gratified the evident desire of some of the members to show that the prosperity of the Bombay industry is due to artificial advantages of which, somehow or other, it should be deprived. There seems to have been a strong desire amongst those who conducted the inquiry to show that the Bombay mills owe their success to other causes than their own efficiency and the character of their products. Take, for example, such a question as that which was put to Mr. Lord by one of the directors: "Seeing that the protection afforded by the duty up to 1877 had vanished, did there not come into operation in 1882 another form of protection—the fall in the rate of exchange?" The bias here is obvious. First of all there is the quite gratuitous assumption that the abolished duties were protective—an assumption than which nothing else in this controversy has been more eagerly or more successfully disputed. That there is no warrant for implying a causative relationship between the growth in the number of the Bombay mills and the diminishing value of the rupee is, however, established beyond dispute. There is not even a coincidence between the two sets of facts. Mr. Lord showed that during the six years, from 1875 to 1881, while exchange fell two-pence, only six mills were started, while sixteen were established during the next four years, when the fall was only a penny. Mr. Lord might, if he had chosen, have made his rebuttal of the directors' preconceived notion even stronger than it was. For example, the sudden increase in the number of mills in the Bombay Presidency from nineteen in 1874 to thirty-six in the succeeding year, occurred not only when exchange was almost at par, but when the cost of machinery and of stores was exceptionally high. The period of "leaps and bounds prosperity" had not long before reached its height, and the circumstances of the time were as little favourable to embarking in new industrial enterprise as can well be imagined.

While the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have failed to establish the desired theory that Bombay prospers, not because she spins good yarn, but because low exchange helps her to steal the market from her competitors, they have established another proposition altogether, and one to which we can scarcely suppose they meant to give currency. If the evidence makes one thing more clear than another it is that the Bombay mills have succeeded in the face of difficulties many and substantial. And the strange thing is—strange if we consider his subsequent attitude as head and front of the whole offending in the unworthy attempt to saddle India with an onerous factory law—that no one did more to establish this than Mr. J. C. Fielden. That gentleman was the first to put up on the minutes of evidence the admission that every rupee spent in wages in Bombay required multiplying by five before it would enter into comparison with Lancashire wages, for the Bombay Mills had five workpeople, where Lancashire had only one. As to the seventy-seven thousand workpeople in the Bombay Mills, we, added Mr. Fielden, could work all this machinery with less than sixteen thousand persons. Mr. Fielden's calculations seem not to have been original, and not always exact, yet even he admits that there was very little difference in the cost of spinning twenties yarn in Bombay and in Lancashire. He indicated, besides, one burden which presses with peculiar weight upon the producer in India—the four per cent. commission on the sale of yarn. It costs as much, he said, for commission in selling a given quantity of Bombay yarn as it did to cover all the commission earned in Lancashire, from the importing of cotton to the exporting of yarn. From this gentleman, who would saddle Indian mills with a factory law which has recently been demonstrated to be as unnecessary as it would be onerous, also came the admissions that the cost of building a mill in Bombay was practically twice as great as it is in England, and that the year's coal bill, which in an Oldham mill would come to about £800 a year, would in a Bombay mill mount up to £3,500. Upon the question of cost, however, more exact evidence was given by Mr. J. G. Scott, who said that he was at the time fitting up four mills in India. One of them, which was to contain forty thousand spindles, would cost thirteen and a quarter lakhs, or £84,000, an average of forty-two shillings a spindle. The same mill would cost in England £52,000, or twenty-six shillings a spindle, so that the difference against the Indian mill would be about sixty-five per cent. Lancashire fears of competition embarked in with so weighty a disadvantage as this upon the side of the competitor are not very creditable. As to Indian labour, the relative inefficiency of which was brought out anew in the inquiry, so much of it as is good is year by year becoming scarce in proportion to the number of spindles in the local mills, and it is becoming dearer. Evidence on this point was conflicting. One witness who said that within five years wages had risen from thirty to forty per cent. probably overstated the case. Mr. H. R. Greaves, who spoke from intimate knowledge of Bombay mills, gave the more moderate estimate of an increase of twenty per cent. in twelve years. There is no item in the expenditure of a Lancashire mill which has undergone anything like an equivalent increase, and when Mr. Gaddum observed, upon a set of balance sheets put in by Mr. Greaves, that "it was quite clear that Bombay spinners had had a good time in the last few years," he might have added that they had prospered in the face of certain difficulties of which the Lancashire mills had no experience.

The truth is that if the enquiry has brought upon the record much that was already known, it has emphasized the unreality of the subsequent endeavour to hamper the Bombay industry. It cannot have been part of the intention of the authors of the enquiry to give prominence to the disadvantages in the face of which the Bombay mills have made way; yet such has been the result, and if the public at home are now provided with new reasons for regarding the prosperity of our local industry as legitimately and creditably acquired, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has only itself to thank. The directors who conducted this enquiry would have done well if they had limited its scope. There was no need for the large incursions which they made into the field which had already been laboriously worked by the Currency Commission. The effects of variation in exchange upon the trade with the East had been carefully inquired into by the Royal Commission, and we doubt if there is anything in this report which adds to the information put at the disposal of that body. Mr. Lord, who has before now confronted the exchange problem in the true spirit of the optimist philosophy, was at great pains to show that an appreciation of the sovereign at home exactly balanced the depreciation of the rupee in India, and that under the shelter of the eternal law of compensations the world might be happy, if it chose, without much regard to the state of the currency. As Mr. Lord derived his conclusions from his own experience, he is an exceptionally fortunate man, though it appears from an interesting argument which he had with Mr. Edward Miller that he had some incredulous auditors to deal with. But much of this part of the inquiry was of an academic character, and in view of the investigation which had been made elsewhere it must be regarded as superfluous. As to the evidence that was given conceiving the geographical advantages of the Bombay mills, this had been anticipated in our own commercial columns many months before the inquiry was held. The inquiry, indeed, leaves the Lancashire millowners pretty much where they were before it was undertaken, and it would scarcely be a serious question to ask what is to be the practical outcome of it.

WHILE it is a proverbial commonplace that a wise man may learn the truth from his enemy, and profit by it, it is rare to find the candour of friends recognised as deserving of gratitude. When such a case is found, it is deserving of recognition, and it is the more worthy of acknowledgment when it is discovered in the Bengali Press. The *Patriot* owns with entire frankness that the success of the meeting of the Congress at Allahabad is "to no mean extent due to the friendly counsels of Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin." This is an admission creditable to the good sense and honesty of the writer. The late Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, it is frankly said, "have enabled the delegates to avoid many mistakes which they might have otherwise committed, and the country is deeply thankful to these distinguished personages for the excellent service they have done to it." This is precisely what we said, when Sir Auckland Colvin's timely protest and Lord Dufferin's words of remonstrance were misunderstood and misrepresented; it is satisfactory to find that even in Calcutta it is now possible to discriminate between a note of warning and a cry of defiance. It is confessed that the cause of reform has been greatly benefited by the well-directed efforts—made in entire good faith—to enable those guiding the Congress movement to distinguish between what India needs and may hope to obtain, and what she does not need and can never get. Mr. A. O. Hume has himself realised the disadvantage of putting forward indiscreet and inflammatory publications side by side with the reasonable and measured official enunciations of the Congress itself. In a letter to a contemporary the General Secretary states that he himself drafted the resolution passed by the British India Association, declaring that the members of each Congress are responsible solely for the resolutions passed thereat, and are in no way responsible for the publications of local Standing Congress Committees or any individual supporters of the Congress movement. Mr. Hume seconded a proposal in the Subjects Committee to submit this resolution to the Congress for acceptance. It was deemed, however, unnecessary to pass a formal resolution on the subject, it being held that the Congress had always worked on that understanding. It was also considered inadvisable to disavow certain publications which have been severely, and in our opinion justly, criticised, because the Subjects Committee hold them, despite of all that has been said, to be "perfectly loyal productions." On that point there is obviously room for difference of opinion, but in presence of the readiness of Mr. Hume to disavow any desire to put forward the famous pamphlets as representing the inner mind of the Congress, it is not necessary to reproduce the passages in which Sir Auckland Colvin found it difficult to trace any desire to acknowledge that British rule had not been an unmixed calamity to India. All that perilous stuff, we are now told, was not in the mind of the Congress, and in Mr. Hume's mind it had not the meaning that his written words seemed to imply. This is a great step gained, and it is well that those who have contributed to a better understanding on matters of vital importance to the future of India have established a lasting claim to the gratitude of the country, and, as is now acknowledged, to the gratitude of the Congress also.

IT is somewhat alarming to find questions asked in the House of Commons as to whether the Government will cause inquiry to be made as to the cause of the increase in the number of cases of cancer in England. The reply has been that the information would, no doubt, be useful, but that there is no machinery available for the collection of the information desired. Turning to Sir Morell Mackenzie's controversial but highly interesting and suggestive work, "Frederick the Noble," we find references to the accidental production of cancer, which it may be of use to note. That specialist apparently regards it as an open question whether or not cancer be constitutional in its origin; but he holds it as established that its determining cause may be local irritation—the result of a blow, a scar, or even the chafing of a sharp tooth against the tongue. The pressure of a pipe-stem on the lips is a not infrequent cause of cancer. When structural changes result from the local irritation, cancer may make its appearance. What is cancer? Sir Morell speaks of it as a wart growing inwards; the thickening of the superficial covering may extend and develope into other diseases, and so long as it does not force its way into the underlying parts, it is not cancer. It appears that workers in paraffin and petroleum are liable to cancer on the parts exposed to the action of the oil. This fact may be usefully remembered in the households where paraffin is now so largely used in lamps and for other purposes. Formerly among chimney-sweeps cancer was common in England. It was due to the practise of sifting the soot by hand, the particles (of mortar?) therein producing irritation, which frequently set up cancer. This particular form of the malady has died out owing to sifted soot having no longer a marketable value; but other sources of mischief have of late years largely contributed to swell the returns of death from cancer. The disease is regarded by the faculty as rarely curable; the best chance of allaying suffering or escaping a fatal result is the early removal of the affected part. But recurrence is usual, if not invariable; Sir Morell Mackenzie regards the operation for the removal of the cancer from the throat as almost certain to hasten the fatal result which it was intended to avert. Cancer usually runs its course in two years or in three; the constitutional conditions favourable to the development of this terrible disease do not seem to be ascertained; when they are better known there may be more hope of the discovery of some prophylactic. It would be interesting to ascertain whether a cancer which shows in India the same tendency to increase has been observed in Europe and America. Is it a disease of hyper-civilisation? Medical practitioners in India will be able to say whether those who live on vegetarian diet and eschew strong drink are less liable to this disease, or more amenable to treatment.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from London says that one of the sensational incidents looked forward to in the proceedings of the Parnell Commission, is the scientific evidence to be adduced in regard to the authenticity of the letters, some of which have been published in facsimile. The originals have been photographed, and the photographs have been enlarged to, it is said, an area of twelve feet. The photographs have also been projected on screens by a well known process, so that every pulsation of the fingers that guided the pen with which the original missives were written becomes apparent. The letters, thus enlarged, might seem to have been written by a giant. A good deal is expected to turn upon the testimony of experts, who will compare the letters in dispute on the one side with the admitted hand-writing of Mr. Parnell and of his Private Secretary, Mr. Campbell, and on the other with certain documents professing to have been written by them, which are admitted forgeries, and are kept in a box in the custody of the Commissioners.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 1st January was 452, a death-rate of 24·73 per thousand per annum as against 444, the corresponding week of last year and 421 or 26·69, the average over the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years. Of the total number 154 died from fevers, 9, cholera; 49, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 67, affections of the respiratory organs; 20

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TROUBLES IN NORTH BORNEO.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

A rising among the natives has taken place at Brunei Bay, North Borneo. The Chief at present holds the position against the British North Borneo Company's forces, which await reinforcements from Singapore.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA IN ROME.

ROME, JAN. 2.

The Marquis of Dufferin paid a visit to Signor Crispi to-day, in order to arrange an audience of King Humbert.

PROFESSOR RUSKIN ILL.

LONDON JANUARY 3.

Professor Ruskin is seriously ill.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Serapis sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Bombay *via* the Cape.

GENERAL GRENFELL.

SUAKIN JANUARY 2.

General Grenfell will return to Cairo shortly.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 3.

Mr. Crawford's cross-examination was continued to-day. He said that Thakur had a personal grievance against witness as he was superseded by Baput. Chowbal, Tambay, and Nagarkar had no grievance. Despande thought that witness had snubbed him. Kolkar and Chincholikar had no grievance against witness, nor had Soman and Dravid. Witness added :—Putwardan tore up the bond of Rs. 6,000 when it was returned to witness. Santokchand and Narochund said that Tarachund's fare was paid by Government to take him from Poona. I made no enquries when I wr ote that letter to Mr. Grant about Tambay I made a mistake yesterday in stating that the office notes should be left on the documents even when sent out of office. Messrs. King and Company used to make remittances to me. They advanced me money to settle my creditors up to the tune of Rs. 60,000 in 1874. I was still Rs. 50,000 in debt then. I now owe about two lacs. Most part of it was incurred since 1874. I remitted much more than I drew which I got from loans. I had policies and valuable furniture to pay off debts.

Re-examined witness said that Santokchund had got information from Tarachund himself as to Government giving him his fare after he had made the statement.

Nowrojee Dadabhoy called, stated : I am an Abkari Contractor. I came here on the 14th November to see Mr. Lynch about another case, when Mr. Ommaney sent a note, calling me to produce a note. I went to Mr. Ommaney, who asked me how much money I had paid Mr. Crawford, and wanted the numbers of the notes. I said I had paid no money. Mr. Ommaney then opened a drawer, and took out a pocket-book saying that he had the numbers. He called me again the next day. I went and Mr. Ommaney asked Yaderao if he had taken me to Hanmantrao's. Yaderao said no ; that another gentleman who was with Mr. Ommaney said that if I was a loyal subject, I would help the Government. I left, and told Mr. Lynch about the matter.

The Court at this stage adjourned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The following officers are proceeding on furlough :—

Mr. A. Manson, Collector of Chittagong, eight months.

The Hon'ble. J. O'Kinealy, Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, six months and seventeen days.

Mr. W. Peterson, District Judge of Purneah, nine months.

The Hon'ble. James Westland C.S.I., Ordinary Member of the Viceregal Council, two years.

Mr. W. Larminie, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, one year.

Mr. H. Holmwood, Joint Magistrate of Alipoor, two years.

The following officers are going on leave :—

Mr. R. Macleod, Civil Medical Officer of Gya, for three weeks.

The Hon'ble. C. Macaulay C.I.E., Secretary to the Bengal Government, Financial Department, three months.

Mr. H. Mosley, Collector of Monghyr, twenty-two days.

THE PATNA CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

There is no truth in the statement that the Government of India has sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. Dyer, of Patna Case notoriety.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The 2nd Gurkhas are starting ten days earlier from Calcutta for the Lushai expedition, but may be detained at Chittagong, owing to the deficient carriage.

GOVERNORSHIP OF THE CASHMERE PROVINCE.

Pandit Suraj Bal has been removed from the Governorship of the Cashmere Province, probably due to the offensive language he used on a public occasion some months ago.

BRITISH SUPREMACY OVER SIKKIM.

The result of the Chinese Survey's visit to Gnatong is likely to be the recognition of British supremacy over Sikkim ; also some understanding on the questions of trade facilities.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT AVERTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

An extraordinary mistake occurred while a special train from Tuticorin to Trichinopoly, was proceeding to the scene of an accident reported a few days ago. The train was conveying some of the Railway officials and others. The line clear was reported at one station, and the train proceeded, but met another train on the way. Both trains were going fast, but fortunately both drivers saw the approaching train and pulled up without any injury. All persons concerned have been suspended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames with homeward Indian mails of 28th December arrived here at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 3.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 9th December, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8½ lbs. „	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist	8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 41-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	82 ex-coupon
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96⅜
4½ per cent. „	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Section Elephant Point Penang interrupted ; Madras Penang cable perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 2.

10 p.m.	73·4

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

6 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	81·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA JANUARY 3RD.—The pressure has decreased over the whole of India, slightly in the Peninsula, and in the north-east of India, and briskly in Upper-India. The pressure is today considerably above the average in the Peninsula, and below it in Northren India, especially along the foot of the Punjab, and the N. W. P. Hills.

The temperature has increased generally, but changes are on the whole small. The daily range of the temperature in Upper-India is at present unusually great, thus at Delhi. The day temperature yesterday was seven degrees above normal, and the night temperature seven degrees below normal. The air is somewhat damper in Upper-India, and partial cloudy in the Punjab and at the hill stations. Fine dry weather continues more especially in northern India.

MR. W. S. HOWARD, C.E., has been appointed Chief Engineer, third class, continuing to hold temporary rank as first-class Chief Engineer during the absence of Colonel Goodfellow.

A HORRIBLE scene was witnessed on Monday, Dec. 10, in a menagerie at Hohenmaut, in Bohemia. A young female lion tamer, Fraulein Baumgartner, had entered the cage to commence her usual performance, when first a lion and afterwards a powerful Bengal tiger were let in. The latter animal was no sooner inside than it sprang upon the girl, seized her by the throat, and began dragging her about in the cage. Before anyone could interfere, the animal commenced literally to devour the unfortunate girl before the very eyes of the horrified public. In the end the girl was got away from the savage beast, and taken out of the den, but she was already dead and fearfully mutilated. The proprietor of the show has since admitted that this same tiger had already killed two people.

IT is reported that the War Office has under consideration the enlargement of the camp at Aldershot, and that inquiries have been made as to the amount of extra accommodation which will be required. The chief increase will be in infantry, and it is expected that accommodation for about 3,000 men will be provided next year in excess of those now in camp. This will mean at least three battalions of infantry. It is intended to add to the numbers of the artillery at present stationed in the camp, and at least two batteries extra are expected to be provided for in next year's Estimates. In addition to these an increase in the departmental corps at Aldershot is looked for, and the camp may be expected to be increased to the extent of about 4,000 men. Aldershot will then be about the largest standing camp in existence.

A WRITER in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has heard a good story of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which illustrates with much force the penetrating powers of those huge red volumes, which are world-famous in every sense of the world. It seems that, somehow or other, a set of Encyclopædias found their way to Lake Nyassa, which every one knows is in Central Africa. They formed the library of Mr. Scott, the missionary. One day the missionary, being threatened by an attack by natives, found it necessary to shell a village. But he had no bombs and no powder. "Take down letter 'B,' and reach me down letter 'P,' said the missionary to Quashee Washee, his native servant, whom he had trained to handle the monumental volumes. In a couple of days the result was a fine supply of rockets, which completely dislodged the enemy from his position. So much for the catholicity and the penetration of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

A SHORT time ago there were sold by public auction in Dresden the autograph letters and papers collected by Gustav Kuhne, the last of the representatives of the band of writers known in the early part of the present century as "Young Germany." With the exception of that of Heinrich Heine—"the mannerless favourite of the Graces"—the names of these authors are to-day, perhaps, scarcely known out of their own country. Among the papers sold were a number of Heine's letters, all but one of which have been published. This one owes what interest it possesses chiefly to the fact that it is an introduction and recommendation to Kuhne, who was then living in Leipzig, of Hippolyte Carnot, father of the present President of the French Republic. It is as follows :—"Paris, July 3, 1840.—Dear Kuhne,—I have the pleasure, through these lines, to present to you M. Hippolyte Carnot, Member of the Chamber of Deputies here, and I hope that you will find the opportunity of showing him much that is interesting in your town. M. Carnot belongs to those few Frenchmen who comprehend the German spirit, and he is one of the most honest mediators between the two nationalities. If Laube is in Leipzig, I beg him in the most friendly fashion to do the literary honours in Leipzig to the distinguished guest. I do not know Leipzig ; I have always pictured it to myself as a German Grub-street, and as much it may have interest for a stranger. Farewell, and preserve your friendship for me.—Yours faithfully, Heinrich Heine."

THE VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONAULI, JAN. 3.

THE event of the week has been the presence in camp on Monday of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who, in company with the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg and a small party, including Colonel Cavaye and Captain Ferguson, A.-D.-C., had been visiting the Karli Caves. On returning from the Caves the Royal party arrived on the parade-ground in four of those tongas for which Lonauli is so justly famous, and, having alighted, were greeted by a royal salute from the battalion, which was drawn up in line to receive them. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Captain Ferguson, at once approached Major Riddell, and apologised for his late arrival, and for the fact that he was not in uniform, explaining that it was quite an informal visit ; he then inspected the line, after which the battalion marched past in fours, and were shortly afterwards dismissed. In the meantime their Royal Highnesses and party went through the whole of the camp, visiting the mess rooms, and the sergeants' mess, and afterwards entering some of the sleeping tents. Before departing His Royal Highness expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the battalion and with the camp arrangements. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, under command of Captain Middleton, gave a royal salute as the Royal party re-entered the tongas, and they were accompanied to the station by all officers off duty, whence they returned to Poona by the mail.

The same evening the station dance took place in the large reading-room of the Merchanics' Institute, which, having already done excellent duty as a theatre and church, made a no less satisfactory ball-room. It was tastefully decorated with festoons, Chinese lanterns, and evergreens, and the dance was a great success, being kept up till a late hour on Tuesday morning. At 9-30 a.m. the battalion turned out for a special proclamation parade and a *feu-de joie* was fired in very good style, after which three hearty cheers were given for the Queen-Empress, Major Riddell, Commanding, leading off. Previous to dismissing the battalion, Major Riddell addressed a few words to the men, expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which the drill was gone through, adding that he had withdrawn the sergeant-instructors, as he considered the various movements so well executed that they were quite unnecessary in the ranks. A very lively camp-fire occupied the evening, and a varied programme was got through, songs, step dances, and recitations followed each other in quick succession, in which both officers and men took part. Lieutenant Brand gave a fine performance on the violin, and responded to an *encore* by playing very feelingly the familiar "Home, Sweet Home," and it was after eleven o'clock before God save the Queen was sung.

Major Parker-Jarvis, A. A. G., Inspector of Musketry, inspected the arms in camp yesterday morning, and afterwards examined a squad in aiming and position drill.

The annual inspection of the corps took place yesterday afternoon, before Lieut.-Colonel Collingwood, 2nd Gloster Regiment, the Inspecting Officer. The battalion, which was divided into six companies 24 files each, was drawn up in line opposite the saluting flag ; and on the arrival of Colonel Collingwood, who was accompanied by Captain Roupell, his Staff Officer, a general salute was given, after which the Inspecting Officer rode along the line, narrowly examining the men. The companies then broke into column to the right, and commenced the march-past in column. The companies all passed the saluting base with remarkable steadiness, the opinion of many of the on-lookers being that the marching was fully equal to that of many an infantry line regiment. The distances were well kept, and there was no crushing. Having closed to quarter column on No. 1 company, the battalion marched-past in quarter column, the same steadiness being observable, though one or two companies closed rather too much on the company in front. The march-past at the double followed, a very excellent performance, after which the battalion wheeled to the left, and was again brought into line. Captain Trevithick, the Acting Senior Major, then put the men through the manual and firing exercises, and the bayonet exercise followed under Captain Shipp, the Acting Junior Major.

Major Riddell, again taking command, gave the order "fours right" from the right of companies, and then to close to quarter column on No. 4 company. After the order "rear turn, halt front," the battalion moved by fours to the left in *echelon*, lining half right on No. 1 company—a very pretty movement, which was executed with great regularity. The battalion having been formed into line again opposite the saluting base, the order was given to advance in review order, a fine march, after which a general salute was given, and this concluded the inspection.

The inspecting officer having addressed some remarks to Major Riddell, the battalion formed a hollow square, and the prizes were presented to the successful competitors in the annual shooting competition by Lieutenant-Colonel Collingwood. Among the spectators we noticed Brigadier-General LaTouche, Major Parker Jarvis, Captain G. E Even, Marine Battalion, and Captain Lund, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The following was the field state :—Major, 1 ; Captains, 7 ; Lieutenants, 13 ; Sergeants, 22 ; rank and file, 281 ; buglers and musicians, 46 ; Staff Adjutant, 1 ; Sergeant Instructors, 9—total, 380.

The officers on parade were :—Major R. Riddell, Captains W. H. Middleton, H. I. P. Thompson, W. Shipp, C. Nicholson, R. L. Trevithick, C. R. Hawkins, and A. King ; Lieuts. A. E. Abbott, S. Brookes, J. V. Pennock, R. C. H. Bernard, R.W. Campion, S. D. Sarjant, G. L. Burne, A. J. Garrett, W. H. Hussey, C. A. Hawes, A. M. Brend, E. H. Hart, B. W. O. Thompson, Captain and Adjutant H. D. Rossetter.

On the corps returning to head-quarters, Major Riddell addressed the men before they were dismissed. He said it afforded him great pleasure to inform the G. I. P. Volunteers that the inspecting officer had expressed very great satisfaction with the manner in which the corps had drilled. He was particularly struck with the marching and wheeling, which were very good indeed, the march past of A Company (Boree Bunder) being excellent. The inspecting officer also considered the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises very well performed. Major Riddell thanked the men for their excellent behaviour, and said he was proud to command such a fine body of men. In concluding his remarks he hoped to meet them again next year, but in greater numbers, and trusted the men were satisfied with the new messing arrangements—a remark which elicited loud approval from the ranks. He added that he considered this was the best camp the corps had yet had, and he desired the men to show their approval of the efforts of the Adjutant by drinking his health—a sentiment which the men showed the utmost readiness in responding to.

Three hearty cheers were given for Major Riddell and three more for Captain Rossetter, the Adjutant, and the battalion was dismissed to quarters.

In the mess-room at dinner the Adjutant received quite an ovation. He briefly addressed the men, and said that twelve years of his experience in the army were spent in one company of one regiment, but after two years with the G. I. P. Volunteers, he had as great a regard for them as he had for his own regiment, the Durham Light Infantry, and he was very proud of their performance that day.

To-day the competition drill between the various companies takes place, and in the afternoon the regimental sports come off. The camp will break up to-morrow—a camp which the whole corps seems agreed upon is one of the best which has ever been held.

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY is one of the last persons from whom I should have expected a serious effort to reform the monotony of men's evening costume, remarks a writer in a home paper. It is true, however, that he has got and wears a new dress suit, not made of black, but consisting of a coat as blue and a waistcoat as buff as the well-known garb of Charles James Fox. Moreover, like its Whig predecessor, the Liberal Unionist's coat has brass buttons. Opinion is divided, and some bets have been made, on the question whether the Chairman of Committees will venture into the House of Commons in this novel and interesting uniform. Will he be imitated ? Will he ever wear out his variegated suit ? It is probable at least that the advocate of the representation of minorities will not be deterred by clamour, and that the new clothes will have a fair trial.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 2.

A CASE of bribery came to light a few weeks ago in one of the State cavalry regiments. The accused was Hari Bhau, an attaché, who offered a bribe to General Hardie to promote him to the rank of a Senior Bissaldar. On the General reporting the case to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Anundrao Maharaj, an investigation was held at the Military Office, when the accused was found guilty of the charge brought against him and discharged from the Military Department. Cases of this nature are apt to become contagious, and the contagion is liable to spread, and for this very reason they should be checked with a strong hand, and it may be advantageous by special legislation to authorise summary and drastic measures to be taken to effectually stamp out the chances of repetition.

The Gaekwar's 4th Battalion, stationed at Dhari, is to be relieved shortly by the 2nd Regiment of Infantry. Many of the officers and men of the latter regiment are showing signs of disinclination to leave Baroda, after having spent a great part of their days here ; but all their woes and lamentations are of no avail, since duty must be done and the Government order must be carried out. His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr. Solomon] Kyte, Police Naib Subah, Baroda Division, to be "Officer on special duty, Huzur Police Department." Mr. Bhaurow Pilaji Rao Jadhow, of the Khanji Department, to act for Mr. Solomon Kyte. Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Rana, Master of the Agricultural Class, to act as assistant to Mr. William Goldring, Landscape Gardener and Garden Architect. Mr. Khashey Rao to be Superintendent (temporarily) of the Agricultural Class and the Hirabaug Farm. On the abolition of the Sirdar High School from the 1st instant, the services of Mr. K. M. Joglekar, M.A., are placed at the disposal of the Vernacular Educational Department. Mr. Anna Bhivrao, in charge, irregular branch of His Highness the Gaekwar's troops, to be Khanji Karbhari.

The annual Christmas *fete* to the children of the camp and city gentry took place yesterday at the Public Park, when over fifty boys and girls were present. As usual, great pains were taken by the members of the committee to whom the arrangements were entrusted to afford that pleasure to the young people which they look forward to with as much interest. The grounds were prettily decorated with flags, and helped to enhance the picturesqueness of the scenery. The band of His Highness the Gaekwar's regiment was in attendance all the evening, and added not a little to the attractions of the *fete*. The principal item in the programme of the day's proceedings was of course a tea. All the children sat down to it, and their wants were attended to by numerous willing hands. There were two tables laid out very prettily and each was presided over by a few representatives of the fair sex, acting as "presidents of the festive board." After doing justice to the cakes, sweets, fruits, and delicate dainties of all kinds, the little folks passed into the garden, where all sorts of amusements had been provided, such as merry-go-rounds, round-abouts, &c. Nothing occurred, however, to mar the pleasantness of the *fete*. The afternoon proved fine and cool, and the little folks thoroughly enjoyed their tea party. Before leaving they had a toy given to each, and after wishing many of those present "Good-bye," the little folks drove home, feeling they had a real good time and that nothing had been spared to make them happy. Mr. J. M. Henry, the treasurer, and Mr. J. A. Raitt, and the members of the Ladies' Committee, namely, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Devine, Mrs. Hardie, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Raitt, Miss Tracey, Miss Hardie, and Misses M. and C. Devine, were indefatigable in carrying out the arrangements and are to be congratulated upon the success they achieved. Dancing was afterwards indulged in by the bigger folks, to the strains of the regimental band, and was kept up till 11 p.m. Among those present at the *fete* I note the names of a few :—Colonel F. H. Jackson, Acting Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, Captain F. Sadler, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Captain F. Francis, General A. Hardie, General and Mrs. Devine, Colonel and Mrs. Nissen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Captain William Lynn, Captain Edwin Lynn, Lieutenant Cormack, Misses Cormack, Miss R. Savage, and Misses DeCruz, Wilcox, Fernandes, and Mannings.

THE ARMS ACT IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your observations on the Indian Arms Act are remarkable for good sense, and it is to be hoped they will receive due consideration at the hands of the authorities. I for my part am opposed to placing dangerous weapons in the hands of the masses, and I think due discrimination should be observed in granting gun licenses. I do, however, believe that the Indian Arms Act requires modification, and to this consideration the attention of the Legislature should be respectfully invited. But I do not see any justification for withholding licenses from persons of good character and behaviour.

You refer to the *sheristedar* as the opposing factor in the granting of the gun licenses, and it is to be regretted that this is but too true. The district magistrate will, however, pardon me if I feel compelled to remark that they incur a certain amount of censure by allowing themselves to be misguided and misled ; for if the magistrates or the officers concerned did but go personally through the work, paying minute attention to the reasons advanced by applicants, much of the mischief attributed to that evil genius would be minimized. As a matter of fact, however, there appears to be considerable force in what the *Indian Spectator* wrote the other day, namely, that "a good deal of *zoolum*, under which the mofussil public undoubtedly groans and which, we apprehend, would be of a much graver source of danger than the scribblings of the local press or the chatterings of juvenile orators, may be traced to the sheristedar or the chitnis, appropriately nicknamed the brother-in-law of the *Sirkar*.

A friend of mine, who is a highly respected member of his community and against whom nothing could be urged, once applied for a gun license. His application was sent for enquiry and report. What the reporting officer said my friend is not in a position to affirm, but the district magistrate replied to the effect that from enquiries made he (the magistrate) did not see his way to granting the applicant's request. My friend then wrote to the magistrate, asking him to be favoured with the reasons which led him to give a negative reply ; but the answer given after numerous reminders was to the effect that he (the magistrate) saw no reasons for reconsidering his previous orders on the subject. That officer was transferred, and my friend applied to his successor, who said he could not interfere in the matter. This officer was succeeded in the magistracy by another gentleman, and to this latter officer the application was again renewed, and after several reminders the reply vouchsafed was to the effect that former orders on the subject were final, and that further reference will not be attended to.

The question arises, was or was not the applicant a fit person to be entrusted with a firearm, and if so, what other objections there were to his being granted the license ? The applicant asked for reasons, and reasons were not forthcoming. Will your readers inform me whether there is any appeal against the decisions of the magistrates in this matter, and if so, to whom such appeal are to be preferred.

AN OBSERVER.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. E. AITKEN, S. C., has been granted six months' furlough on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN J. W. GORDON, S. C., and Lieutenant Hogge, S. C., have been each granted a year's furlough out of India.

THE services of Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Bombay S. C., have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, 4TH JANUARY 1889,

8-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.

THE charge of murder against Narayen Nanu was further enquired into by Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday. Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; the prisoner was undefended.

Pestonjee Dorabjee Shroff, a plan maker, said :—He made a plan of a certain bungalow and outhouses in the Lady Jamsetjee Road, which were pointed out to him by Mr. Dillon, police inspector. Witness identified the plan, and said it was correct. He had put on the plan marks of boxes and cupboards in the position in which he saw them in the room. He saw them about the 28th October last. It was a plan of the ground floor and of the first floor.

Mr. Frere said there were several other plans.

Witness, continuing, said he had also made a plan of the compound, showing other buildings therein besides the bungalow.

Prisoner had no questions to ask the witness.

Ruttonbai, widow of Mancherjee Jamsajee, living in Khetwady, said she knew the deceased Rattonbai and her family who lived in the Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadur. Witness remembered the day the deceased Ruttonbai was murdered. At 5 p.m. that day witness went to her house. On going to the front door of the house, witness found it closed, but not fastened. She called out, but receiving no answer, she pushed open the front door and went in. The other doors on the right and left were closed. She called out again, but again receiving no answer, she went to the cook-room by the back verandah. She there saw the dead bodies of Ruttonbai and Aspandiarjee lying on the floor. She was much frightened, and going to a distillery in the neighbourhood, she reported the matter to a Parsee as well as to a policeman whom she met near the distillery. She went back to the deceased's bungalow with the policeman and others, and remained there till the police inspector came. She did not see any one entering the bungalow until the police came. After the police inspector came witness entered another room with him and others. It was a room on the ground floor, where she saw the dead body of Bannoobai lying on the floor.

Prisoner asked the witness no questions.

Mr. Frere : The police witnesses are not here, I am sorry to say. It is inconvenient. We must go on in order. They knew that the case was coming on.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali : Mr. Greenan is not here.

Mr. Frere : I will leave the police evidence, and go on with the identification of property.

Narayen Vittoo was next called. He said he was a goldsmith and resided in a chawl in Dhakjee's Oart, near Gorupdeo, Mount Road, Mazagon. Witness knew the accused for the last seven or eight months by the name of Narayen. He remembered a Thursday in the month of October last. It was three days before the police visited witness's shop. On the Thursday in question, prisoner came alone to witness's shop about 3 p.m. He had a smoke, after which he produced some ornaments. He first showed witness two strings, one of coral, and the other of glass beads; also a silver medal, a brooch, and two earrings. He produced them out of his jacket pocket. Vishnoo, witness's brother, was present on the occasion. Prisoner told witness he wanted money for the ornaments. Witness said he was unable to give him money then. Prisoner said nothing more. He afterwards produced two pieces of brass and some white glass beads. Witness put the property into his box except the pieces of brass and the glass beads. Prisoner broke one of the beads, and finding them to be of glass, threw them down into the shop together with the pieces of brass. Prisoner went to sleep in witness's room. Witness worked in the verandah outside his room. Witness's brother slept in the same room. Half an hour afterwards, witness went out, leaving his brother in charge of the shop] and the prisoner in the house. Witness returned to the shop about 7 p.m., when the prisoner was not there. He returned about 4 p.m. the next day. Witness's brother was there. Prisoner asked witness what he had done with the property. Witness said it was still lying with him. Prisoner asked for a rupee, which witness gave him. He said he would call again in two days. The following day, a Saturday, the police came to the shop about 10 or 11 p.m., and took witness and his brother to the Byculla police station, where witness saw the prisoner. The same evening witness was taken to his shop in company of the prisoner. Witness then handed over to the Khan Saheb (Meer Abdool Ali) the property he had mentioned above. On Monday following the pieces of brass and broken beads were found in the shop by Inspector Cobb in the presence of the prisoner.

Vishnoo Withoo, brother of the last witness, generaly corroborated his evidence. The prisoner came to the shop about 3 p.m. on a Thursday, that is, about two days before the police came, and produced the property lying before the court. He also produced some Cornelian beads and two pieces of brass. Prisoner asked for some money, but witness's brother said he would examine the property and pay him afterwards. Prisoner said nothing, but slept there. With the exception of the pieces of brass and the white beads witness's brother kept the property in his box. The prisoner threw the pieces of brass and beads down into the shop. Prisoner and witness laid down to sleep in the shop. Witness was awakened half an hour afterwards by his brother, who went out leaving, witness in charge of the shop. Prisoner left the shop about 6 o'clock. He came there again about 4 o'clock the following day, and asked witness's brother for a rupee on account of the property, which his brother gave him. Prisoner then left, saying he would call two days afterwards. The following day the police came at night, and took witness and his brother to the Byculla police station.

Rama Succaram said he was a mallee in the employ of the Wadia family at Tarwady about four months ago. He saw prisoner on the first day he was taken on at the house of prisoner's brother, Dhanajea. Prisoner asked him where he was employed, and witness said he was employed by the Wadia family in Tarwady. Prisoner never called witness by his name.

The Magistrate : Is this the first time this witness is examined ?

Inspecter Cobb : Yes, the first time.

The Magistrate : He is apparently an unwilling witness.

Mr. Frere : I don't attach much importance to his evidence. The prisoner may have known him by name.

Witness, continuing, said he did not see the prisoner again until he was arrested two months and a half ago and taken by Inspector Cobb to a bungalow at Dadur. He was confronted with a Parsee. The following day he gave certain information to the police and took them to the room of Dhunajee, prisoner's brother. The police brought prisoner to witness the next day, and he identified the prisoner.

Prisoner asked the witness no questions. Further hearing was adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-morrow.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F Browne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A Landa'e	Mr G W Dixon
Capt F B Mathews	Hon'ble C Macaulay
Mr W Digby	Mr and Mrs Whitea way and child
Hon'ble Mr H Birdwood	Hon'ble J Westland
Mr R H Ramson	

FOR LONDON.

Mr J M Barton	Mr W C Noad
Mr W Gee	Mr Platt
Mr Krayeffshey	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr E C Daniell	Lieut Johnstone
Mr H D Fisher	Mr E C Johnstone
Mr W Jacob	

FOR ADEN.

Capt Dixon	Capt Thatcher

The following passages are engaged :—

The s. s. Clyde, Captain W. D. Mudie, 11th January 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock Master Hitchcock and Miss Boyce.

CAPTAIN DRIANT, General Boulanger's son-in-law, has been ordered thirty days' arrest by the Minister for War, for publishing without permission, under the transparent anagram of "Danrit," a pamphlet entitled "La Guerre de Demain." Coloured placards of the pamphlet represent an engagement between the French and Germans, with Captain Driant himself on a mound exhorting the former. The General in command in Tunis has been asked also to report on the case, with a view to further punishment. Just fourteen months ago General Boulanger was ordered thirty days' arrest for a published conversation, in which he spoke of the Caffarel prosecution as having been arranged by the Minister for War to damage him. It is curious to find Captain Driant's first act, after his marriage, a breach of discipline provoking a similar punishment. Some think the captain wishes to be a "martyr," in order to act the Dauphin to his father-in-law.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

ON Wednesday Mr. Arthur Crawford was further examined and said :—

Looking at document D A (letter of 6th September)—If that had been sent to me by post, it would have borne the drafter's registered number. It bears no such number. Looking at C. Z. (April) I find it bears the registered number at the top (cutward No. 15); it also bears the initials of B. G. Sathe very small, together with the date of receipt. There is no mark or initial of my clerks on letter D A. I produce my account with Messrs Wm. Watson and Co. from 30th March 1886 to the end of July 1888 (put in). Mr. Latham asked for a copy of this account, which Mr. Inverarity promised to furnish. At the commencement of the account the balance against me was Rs. 7,534, and there has always been a large balance against me from that day. Apart from documents, I could not possibly say in what form I sent various remittances, and for what purposes ; but Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co. have handed me letters of mine, which will enable me to give particulars of almost every sum. The first remittance was Rs. 400 credited to me on 16th June. I produce a letter of 13th June showing the purpose for which that was remitted (put in.). I see that on 15th June they remitted the £25 before receiving the second halves from me. The note shown me is my note of 15th June, accompanying the second halves. I produce a letter of 28th June to Messrs. Wm. Watson, promising to send Rs. 2,600, £150 for Mrs. Crawford and Rs. 540 overdue instalment. I see that amount credited to me in three instalments and a debit of Rs. 2,080 for a telegraphic remittance to Mrs. E. C., by which is meant my wife. I produce another letter of 29th June with reference to those three sums (put in). I produce another letter of 30th June also to Messrs Wm Watson, and another on 1st July forwarding six 100 rupee notes. The next remittance was Rs. 1,400 on 2nd August, and I produce a letter to Messrs. Wm. Watson, dated 29th July, giving the reason for that, namely, for a remittance to their home firm of £106 (put in). I produce a letter without date sending half notes for £1,400 (put in). The G. R. to whom I telegraphed £100 is Gilbert Robins, my solicitor, at home. That was with reference to money I had been paying off to my cousin, Sir William Crawford's estate. This I had owed for many years, and had been gradually paying off. My cousin's widow is now married to a gentleman named Barrett, and he holds as security a policy on my life for Rs. 13,000. Since my suspension he has desired to take over this policy as full satisfaction. The deed shown me has been sent to me for signature by my solicitor, Mr. Robins, but under the advice of my brother, Mr. Lisle Crawford, I have not executed it. That is the debt in respect of which the larger remittances to G. Robins have been made. The next remittance was on 28th August for Rs. 500, and I produce a letter, dated 24th August, giving the reason. That was the promised instalment of Rs 500. On the same date there is an item of Rs 400, but there is no document for that. The next is Rs 610 on 31st August, and the letter of 30th August shown me relates to that, and is for a telegraphic remittance to Mr Robins of £36 for Mr Crawford's rent. No letters have been found relating to the next two items, Rs 600 and Rs 1,800. I sometimes took notes myself and gave personal instructions. On the opposite side of the account I see how that was £20 to G R, £6 for Mrs X, £100 for H Pyke, and £6 for Mrs X. The £20 was probably for my wife's taxes ; H Pyke is a solicitor, 26, Old Burlington Street, and the payment was to my tailor. I had one son at home then. The next item is Rs 500, and I produce two letters, one with out date, but endorsed by Messrs Watson on 15th October, and the other dated 15th October, these relate to the item. Mr. Barrow is the Manager of Messrs Gillon, the large furniture dealers. I also produce a letter dated 17th October. These show that the Rs. 500 was his instalment to themselves and Rs. 100 to Mrs. X. The next item is Rs. 600, the explanation being the same as int he letter dated 30th September, apparently a clerical error for 29th October, as it is endorsed by Messrs Wm Watson on the 1st November ; also I produce another letter of the 1st November forwarding the second halves. The next remittance was for Rs. 13,000 on 28th December, and I produce a letter explaining that, viz., remittances of £25 to Miss Alice Crawford and £6 to Mrs X ; the balance to his account. The next item was Rs 300, and I produce a letter of 24th December, asking Messrs Watson to wire home £25 to Mrs. Crawford for taxes. Then I produce an undated letter, endorsed 24th December, asking Messrs Watson to send Mr Robins Rs 300. This was for an instalment due to Mr Burnett. The next three items amounted in all to Rs 2,750. I produce a letter, dated 24th December, sending Rs 1,800, also on the same day another letter for Rs 1,000. Half one fifty rupee note was lost in transit. On the 29th December I sent the second halves and produced the letter, with a note that one-half note for Rs. 50 is missing. That amount went to reduce my balance. The next two items were Rs. 510 15-11 and Rs. 600, making a total 1

dated 10th January, explaining it. There is no letter for the next item of Rs. 2,500, which I paid myself in Bombay. Some of the horses were sold, but I think four remained unsold at the date of my suspension. The next item of Rs. 1,500 was for cheque on the French Bank and this, I believe, was on account of the horses, as was the next, Rs. 1700 by cheque on the French Bank. The next item of Rs. 2,500 was a cheque paid me by Sir Jamsetjee for a pair of horses, and the next cheque for Rs. 1,700 on the French Bank was also for horses. The next item, Rs. 1,000, was money paid in direct by Khimpaji for a mare he had bought. There is no record of the next item of Rs. 110, but it was evidently a remittance for Mrs. K. On the 26th March I paid in Rs. 3,000. There is therefore no letter for that. The next items were for the usual monthly remittance. I have no letter for the next item of Rs 1,250 on 2nd May, as I was then in Bombay, I think, undergoing treatment for my eyes. The last item of the lot, on 27 July 1888, was for the expenses of Messrs Watson's assistant, Mr. Carroll, on account of the horses after my suspension. There is still a large balance against me. Government can, of course, find out from the Post Office the destination of all registered letters sent by me during the years, and I know they have done so. I have no independent recollection of the dates on which I have borrowed money from Marwaries, and am sorry to say I never kept any accounts, but I believe that before this case ends I shall be able to prove having borrowed sums from Marwaris corresponding in amount and dates with the greater number of my remittances to Messrs Watson and the French Bank. The principal broker employed by me in Bombay was a man named Borkudas Namdas. He used to write to me and say he had arranged a loan, and I used to go to Bombay and interview them at his house. He used to bring two or three, or sometimes four for one loan. Different firms sometimes combined to make one loan, they used to execute the bonds in the name of one or two of them, and I did not know what their individual names were. I have endeavoured to find Borkudas Namdas, but think the Police have interfered, and I have found it impossible to trace him, and also several others to whom I am indebted. Among these were Cokarda Kempay, Toolsee and Company, Motiram Bagoobai. There were others in past years, but I do not remember their names. In addition to these Bombay creditors, there is a native from whom I used to draw constantly. His name is Rambhau Datar, and he made the arrangement, but had a partner, Bukhaulal Sankerlal, who joined him in making advances to me. I remember Ookharda Keetsey because that is a well-known name. I remember Toolsee and Co., because I made a memo. on this bound. The note is that I received cash 4.500 on 5-5-87. I have also since my suspension succeeded in getting from Burjorji the original of my bond with Motiram Bhugoobhai, which is dated 13-1-88, and is for Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Inverarity: Mr. Crawford is able to tell some of his other loans from the summonses which have been issued against him. He has been sued by Motiram Bhugoobai for the balance of a loan of Rs.5,000 contracted on 13th January 1888. He had previously borrowed money from this man and repaid the loans. On 26th September he received a letter from Messrs. Little, Frere, Smith and Nicholson on behalf of their client, demanding payment of Rs. 6,000 on two bonds for Rs.4,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively, and from letters and summonses received he knows of his indebtedness to Bhugchander for Rs 5,000, to Jey the Waga for Rs.5,000, to Kooma Koopa for Rs. 4,000, to Khiphaji Bhulaki for Rs. 1,125, and to Ashowara Nata for Rs. 23,140. In this way we have been able to trace loans to the extent of Rs. 54,525 of the total of Rs. 66,500 which my learned friend has put in.

The sums I had borrowed in 1888 were to pay off former loans from other creditor, and in addition to these sums I have in 1883 and previous years borrowed large sums from other creditors whose names have not appeared. Some of these I hope to be able to call. There is a considerable sum still due by me to Rambhau, but I can give no details except from the books. Kazi Abbas used latterly to get me money from Bombay; also once from Bhewndi, and once from Kalian. There is a debit against me for a cheque, but I never had any balance at the time. I always used to write to the firm, or else personally obtain their permission. I sometimes wrote the cheques in the office of the firm at Bombay. (Mr. Inverarity put in three letters, 15th November 1886, 8th March 1887, and 9th April 1887). I have no recollection of the 5 cheques shown in the account, but must have had permission to draw them. (Mr. Inverarity now handed to the Commission copies of Mr. Crawford's memorial to the Government of India, and begged to put in whole of the letters attached. He then proceeded to read the memorial). When I wrote the memorial and other letters to Government officials they were written for me by my brother, Mr. Leslie Crawford, assisted by Mr. Lynch and yourself (Inverarity) I had a fit in my bungalow when the Hanmantrao case was going on. I was very ill after my suspension, and since this inquiry began I had a slight stroke of paralysis, and for some days was not able to communicate at all.

When the Commission reassembled after luncheon Mr. Crawford said: —The facts stated in my memorial were true. Before my suspension absolutely nothing was said to me about any accusations against me. I had seen Lord Reay a few days before and he said nothing, but received me as usual. I had heard of these accusations by means of anonymous letters which I received, but have not kept them. The name B G Sathe was mentioned in these letters, and shortly before my suspension I had spoken to Sathe about it. He denied that he had any interview with any official. I mentioned this in my evidence in the Hanmantrao case. I now produce the two receipts written by Sathe to which I then referred. They are in his hand-writing and were written in my presence on 20th July. The pencil notes on them were written by me. That was what I referred to in my memorial to Government. The beard I were was in my bedroom; I had worn it at a fancy dress ball given by the East Yorkshire Regiment, and had kept it since. The terai hat was one I usually wore, and the overcoat was a grey coat which I wore when it became chilly. I had been wearing it in my house for several days, as I had been suffering from fever. Dr. Murphy had been attending me, and will appear as a witness. I have no recollection of having taken my own ticket at the Railway station, and do not know who got it. I saw the circumstance mentioned in the papers afterwards. (Mr. Inverarity asked the prosecution if they could give him the name of the policeman who took Mr. Crawford's ticket). On my return to Poona I wrote a letter to Gungaram Bhau, pleader. The letter and envelope shown me are the same. The handwriting is more shaken than usual, indeed I could hardly write at all. (Letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy forwarding the above to Mr. Gungaram Bhau put in). I think Colonel Portman took or sent the letter to Sir Jamsetjee, but have no clear recollection. It was a terrible shock to me to be suspended by Government without being asked for any explanation, and I was not at the time in a physical state suited to meet it. After that, my brother, Mr. Leslie Crawford, came and stopped continuously with me for a long time. My son, Mr. James Crawford, was then in England, but my other son came down from the Punjab on leave as soon as he could. The Government of Bombay have known of my indebtedness for 25 years—certainly for 20 years. In 1874 I entered into a composition deed with my creditors. An abstract of this was sent to Government by my brother, as I was in England; and although I made this composition, I promised Government that I would discharge my liabilities in full. I did not take advantage of the composition, but continued paying my creditors in full. (Mr. Inverarity asked the prosecution to produce a letter written by Mr. Leslie Crawford on 3rd February 1874 to Mr. Lee-Warner, Private Secretary to the Governor. This not being immediately available, Mr. Inverarity read a copy of the letter, and put it in as also a copy of Mr. Lee-Warner's reply sanctioning the composition).

I believe Hanmantrao came to live in Poona before I became Commissioner, C. D., and I first employed him for raising loans towards the end of 1886. I knew he had been concerned previously in raising loans for Colonel Stockley and other gentlemen. I believe I first became aware of this because he came to me with Balwantrao Gokhale, the Gomashta of one of the Poona Marwaries. I liked him very much.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine;

Do you admit your own hand-writing in exhibits 12 and 14?—Yes.

The evidence in chief of the witnesses against Hanmantrao closed on 20th August 1888?—I don't know, but will admit that.

You gave your evidence on 12th and 13th September?—I suppose I did.

Either your brother or pleader had attended for the most part throughout the Hanmantrao case? I believe so.

Which was your bed room in your house at Kirkee?—On the left as you entered from the porch.

On the North side of the house?—Yes.

What did it enter from?—From the dining room, an on the other side to the bath-room.

Close by the projection on the north side which you say was there a flight of steps?—Yes.

And that opens on to a vestibule?—I should not call it a vestibule. It is an open space about half the size of this table. It may have been 9 by 10 feet.

Would your bed-room be on the river side or the road side of this space?—It would be to the south of it.

Do you know if that room exists at all now?—No. The verandah of the drawing-room goes all round and at the north end there is a flight of steps.—Yes? a very steep flight of steps.

Was the portion of the room by those steps partitioned off?—Yes.

And to the west of that partition what was there?—A small lamp-room and the whole of the Dispense Khana reaching right down to the covered way.

Has Dabir any motive of ill-will against you?—Not that I am aware of.

It is due to your order that he acted for 8 months as Mamlatdar?—Yes, off and on.

Had Vinze any motive of ill-will against you?—Not except that I was indirectly the cause of his being degraded.

When you had to reply to the letter of the Chief Secretary about Vinze Pendse drafted that reply Was that the usual thing to do?—Not in a paper of that importance,

Do you wish us to suppose it was presumption on his part?—I would not call it exactly presumption. I thought he was taking a little too much upon himself.

Did you in any way rebuke Mr. Pendse for that? No, it was not a serious matter.

About the Pant case you left for Mahableshwar on 14th April?—Yes.

As far as Shirwal you had a hired conveyance?—So far as I remember I hired a dak right through. I went backwards and forwards six times by road that year. I also went once *via* Wather.

When did you leave Poona?—About 6 o'clock, I think. I left to arrive at Shirwal about 8 or 8-30 p.m.

At what time did you arrive?—I think about 8-30 p.m.; I can't name the exact time, but it was rather late.

Did you sleep at Shirwal that night?—Yes, until about 3 or 4 a.m.

Had you any one with you on that journey?—Gopal Hamal was with me.

You had not your butler with you?—No.

Or any peon?—Most certainly not.

You sent your carriage on; what kind of carriage was it?—One of these Australian wagonettes.

Did any other servants go with you to Mahableshwar?—Yes. A man named Sebastian who was acting temporarily as second table-servant, and one peon.

Were they with you at Shirwal?—No; they went on in a dak tonga ordered from Ardesir Framjee.

Then you had no one but Gopal to attend to you?—No.

And you had no dinner that night?—I had a tin of soup, supplied to me by the messman.

You have not entered the payment of that, as you did on your way down?—No.

What time did you see the Pant?—About 9 or 9-30 p.m.

How long did your interview last?—About half an hour. I tried to out it as short as possible.

Did you then go to bed?—I laid down in my clothes. I can't, call that going to bed.

And started again with your own horses and carriage at what hour?—Early in the morning, about 3 or 4 a.m.

Is 8 annas the proper charge for staying a night at the bungalow?—Yes, for staying under twelve hours.

Even if that extends to two days?—Yes.

How far did you drive?—I don't remember if I drove right to Wai, or if I went part way, and then on my dak. I left my carriage at Wai.

When did your carriage reach Mahableshwar?—Perhaps on the night of the 15th.

It must have been there a very short time?—Yes.

Did you drive it at Mahableshwar?—Yes, once.

What servants did you take back with you to Shirwal?—The same Hamal Gopal.

And what became of your other servants?—They followed me.

They were not at Shirwal with you?—No.

How did you go down from Mahableshwar?—In a tonga.

From Shirwal how far did you drive?—Certainly, the first, and perhaps another stage.

And then how did you get on; did your dak keep up with you?—No, I was met by a carriage sent out to me from Poona by Framji Ardeseer, or some other mail Contractor.

You say you left your carriage at Wai. How then did you go on to Mahableshwar?—By carriage dak. At Wai is the mail-contractor's Depot. (The President: Is Wai situated at the foot of the ascent?) It is two miles from it.

Was there anyone in the bungalow when you saw the Pant on the 14th?—Not at the bungalow itself, but at the corner of the compound is the District Engineer's bungalow.

Did you see him?—No; but it is his head-quarters, and he may have been there.

Exhibit D. A. related to a certain letter in April in which the Pant made some requests?—Yes.

Had you ever seen C Z when this petition was presented to you?—No.

You dealt with the petition D A without seeing C Z?—Yes.

And without reference to the Political Agent?—Yes.

Did you not think it would be well to consult him in the matter?—No, I did not see the slightest necessity for it.

Did you see any other document besides D A before dealing with the petition?—No.

And consulted nobody?—Most certainly not.

Is the cutting of forest timber part of forest administration?—Yes, I should say so.

And was cutting the forest at Sudaghar a part of forest administration?—It would be if the forest belonged to the State, but not if the forest were the Pant's private property.

To whom did the Sudaghar forests belong I?—believe partly to the State and partly to the Pant.

You made no enquiries before acting on D A?—No.

In matters of forest administration do you consider the Pant is subject to the British forest administration?—Certainly.

But you think that Government have nothing to do with the Pant's private forest?—I think so.

Are you aware that the whole forest administration in the State of Bhore was settled by an agreement, dated 12th June 1879?—No; I based my action on a recent Resolution of Government ordering that the Pant should be interfered with as little as possible.

Have you got that here?—No, Mr. Baines is perfectly aware of the Resolution.

Mr Baines is not in the dock. You have not produced it as an Exhibit?—No. Agreement and Government Resolution 16th July 1879 approving of it, (put in.)

Then you think the Pant should cut his own private forests at Sudagarh without reference to the Forest Department?—Yes, I think so.

At this point the Commission adjourned.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 4.—Telegraph Department Annual Dance, Town Hall.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
5.—Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
—Sale of Bombay Saw Mills, Tank Bunder.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
7.—Municipal Corporation.
8.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona.
—Mr. Lee-Warner's Lecture on "The Power and Responsibilities of Criticism."
9.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Bombay.
—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
—Laying foundation-stone, New Fort Dispensary.
—Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral.
10.—Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral.
11.—Municipal Corporation.
14.—Municipal Corporation.
15.—University Convocation.
16.—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
—Annual Concert, Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
17.—General Municipal Elections in Bombay.
18.—Municipal Corporation.
21.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
Feb. 6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
14.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
15.— " "
16.— " "
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

A SIDE-LIGHT FROM THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—

Hardly a week passes in which there is not some illustration in the English courts of the inconveniences of a law of evidence not formulated into express enactment, or based on accepted principle, but learnt as a sort of rule of thumb by those who have to apply and expound it. The Special Commission now sitting in London has already furnished many such illustrations. Take, for instance, the altercation which took place between the President and Sir Charles Russell, with reference to Mrs. Blake's evidence. The counsel examining in chief asked this lady whether she knew of her herdsman Kane having been visited by Moonlighters. Thereupon ensued the following conversation:—

Sir C. Russell.—Do you know of your own knowledge, madam?—I was not there; it was reported to me.

Mr. Murphy.—Did you go to the house the day after?

The president.—We can have that.

Witness.—My herd reported it to me.

Sir C Russell.—My lords, I object.

The President.—He reported it to you? The witness assented. Then I shall allow it; it was a part of his duty to go and tell what had happened.

Sir C. Russell.—Well, my lords, I formally object to any statment of this kind.

The President.—Well, I take your formal objection.

Sir C. Russell.—I object to any statement being made by this lady or any other lady of this kind which is merely hearsay evidence, and I say that unless that rule is observed, I contend that this ceases to be in any sense a judicial investigation.

The President (warmly).—That is not a proper observation to make. I entertain no doubt as to the admissibility of this evidence. The witness has stated that her herd had reported to her, and it is part of the duty of any servant in the employment of a master to make a report as to anything affecting the property under his charge. I therefore hold that the evidence is distinctly admissible.

A little later, on the same day, another squabble arose over the evidence of a witness named Smith, whose cattle had been mutilated. The following is the report of what took place.

Was anything done to any other of your cattle?—Yes. In the last week in October, 1879, I had some cattle grazing on a farm at Derryinver, and my herd reported to me that—

Sir C. Russell.—I again object to the report being received as evidence. I would point out that there is no such rule of law that, because it is the duty of one person to make a report to another, that report is evidence. There is only one exception to this rule, and that is when it is the duty of an agent in the discharge of his business to make a written report, and if that agent is dead, or otherwise not available as a witness, the decided cases say that that written report may be made evidence. I submit there is no rule of law permitting the admission of statements which are merely verbal statements by an agent in the discharge of his duty.

The Attorney-General.—I would respectfully submit that my learned friend has forgotton the rule that the *res gestæ* may be proved, and if in the course of the proof of the facts it is shown that servants have made inquiries with regard to them and reported the result, those reports form part of the *res gestæ* for the purpose of ascertaining under what circumstances the occurrences took place.

Sir Russell.—That is taking fresh ground, and implies that my learned friend cannot meet my first objection.

The Attorney-General.—I beg your pardon.

Sir C. Russell.—As regards the *res gestæ*, what is the *res*? That certain cattle were injured. How can it be part of the *res gestæ* that a man who was present and saw the injury afterwards made a statement to a third person of what he had seen? To say that this is part of the *res gestæ* is an entire misapprehension of the rule.

A consultation here took place between the Commissioners. After the lapse of a few minutes,

The President said.—As this objection has been taken in a formal manner and argued before us, we think it right that we should consider it further. In the meantime the evidence should proceed without referring to statements made by other persons. We will give a definite opinion upon the point at a later period.

The curious thing about these conversations is that every one of the eminent persons concerned appears to have been in error as to a simple point of the law of evidence. Lord Justice Hannen, with all due deference be it said of one of the most accomplished and esteemed of English Judges, appears to have been in error in laying down the rule that the fact of its being part of a servant's duty to report anything affecting the property in his charge rendered such a report admissible as evidence of the thing reported. The Attorney-General, conscious of the unsoundness of the Judge's ruling, tried to show that the report was admissible as part of *res gestæ*, and that the report of his employer by a servant of an occurrence might be properly regarded as among the *res gestæ*, *i.e.* a part of the transaction in questions. But to this Sir Charles Russell very properly objected that it was a complete misapprehension of the rule as to *res gestæ* to extend it so as to cover not only everything which took place or was said at the time of the occurrence, but everything that an eye-witness said about it afterwards. No such extension of the rule has ever been sanctioned in English courts. Sir Charles Russell's statement of the law was the most nearly correct, *viz.*, that when a witness is dead or otherwise not available, a report by him made in the course of his profession or business may be used as evidence of the transaction reported. But Sir Charles Russell was in error in restricting the rule to a *written* report. No such limitation, if we may accept Mr. Justice Stephen's Digest as correctly enunciating the law, exists: the rule, he says, (Article 25) applies to statements "verbal or written." Thus it would seem that everybody was wrong, and unseemly controversy arose, counsel were rude and judges angry, and the court ultimately had to adjourn its decision for further consideration, and all because English lawyers will not have the law explicitly stated, but insist on its remaining scattered in fragmentary utterances, the precise result of which not even the most learned of lawyers can at all moments carry in his head. No question of the sort could, it may be safely affirmed, arise in any court in which the law is embodied in such an enactment as the Indian Evidence Act, in which a single proposition, expressed in well-considered and explict language, lays down, in each instance, the rule of law to be applied. At a later stage, and after consideration, Lord Justice Hannen effected a dignified retreat from an untenable position by explaining that the rule which the Court intended to lay down was that the evidence might be given of a report by the herdsman having been made, not in order to prove the facts reported, but in order to substantiate the fact that there had been a report and thus corroborate the direct testimony to the facts. This is, of course, a perfectly different proposition from that which the Court originally propounded, and one which Sir Charles Russell would probably not have ventured to controvert, though it is not, we believe, a very familiar doctrine of English law. It is not, for instance, to be discovered in Mr. Justice Stephen's Digest.

Another striking instance of the results of the English law is that Sir Charles Russel should have thought himself entitled to contend that it lay on the Attorney-General to show, in each instance, a distinct connection between the individuals incriminated and the particular outrage of which evidence was to be given. The Court, of course, held that it was permissible to give evidence both of the existence, the constitution and objects of the conspiracy, and of facts from which its objects might be inferred and its actual results appreciated; and, moreover, that in order to judge of the nature of an "exciting" speech, it is permissible to give evidence as to the condition of the district in which it is delivered, and thus to show how far it was likely to lead to disturbance.

A ROME telegram of Tuesday, December 11, said:—A deep impression has been caused in clerical circles here by the pointed refusal of His Holiness to pronounce a blessing upon certain medals and reliquaries tendered him for that purpose by an Irish priest who was presented to him at the Vatican by Monsignor Kirby, rector of the Irish College. The Pope inquired whether these objects were for distribution in Ireland alone, and upon being assured that they were, he said sternly:—"Then I cannot bless them. The people of Ireland are disobedient, and seem to prefer the gospel of Dion and O'Brien to the gospel of Jesus Christ."

ON Tuesday morning, Dec. 11th, the business of the City of London Court was commenced in the new building off Guildhall Yard. On the arrival of the Judge in Court, a curious scene was witnessed. The registrar and other officials were in their usual robes, but Mr. Commissioner Kerr was in his ordinary attire, with hat and gloves on and umbrella in hand. He seated himself on the bench, took off his hat, and commenced the business. It appears that a Judge's room has been provided, but the learned Commissioner has declined to use it because the entrance is also used by the bailiffs as the entrance to their rooms.

DARWIN'S SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

FEW persons, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have any idea of the amount of good literature which lies buried in the "Proceedings" of learned societies. For all purposes of "the general reader" a volume of Proceedings is as much of a funeral vault as a Blue-book; yet both are mines of "general" information and interest.

Much has been published lately about the success or the reverse of the Public Schools and Universities in dealing with the ordinary run of pupils. Here is Professor Huxley's account of what they did, or rather did not do, for the greatest genius who has been with them of modern times. Of Darwin's first place of education—Shrewsbury Grammer School—and of the way it treated him, Professor Huxley speaks as follows:—

DARWIN "THE DUNCE."

It cannot be said that the materials on which the pedagogic powers operated were other than good. In his boyhood, Darwin was strong, well-grown, and active, taking the keen delight in field sports and in every description of hard physical exercise which is natural to an English country-bred lad; and, in respect of things of the mind, he was neither apathetic nor idle, nor one-sided. The "Autobiography" tells us that he "had much zeal for whatever interested" him, and he was interested in many and very diverse topics. He could work hard, and liked a complex subject better than an easy one. The "clear geometrical proofs" of Euclid delighted him. His interest in practical chemistry, carried out in an extemporised laboratory, in which he was permitted to assist by his elder brother, kept him late at work, and earned him the nickname of "gas" among his schoolfellows. And there could have been no insensibility to literature in one who, as a boy, could sit for hours reading Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, and Byron; who greatly admired some of the Odes of Horace; and who, in later years, on board the Beagle when only one book could be carried on an expedition, chose a volume of Milton for his companion. Industry, intellectual interests, the capacity for taking pleasure in deductive reasoning, in observation, in experiment, no less than in the highest works of imagination, where these qualities are present any rational system of education should surely be able to make something of them. Unfortunately for Darwin the Shrewsbury Grammar School, though good of its kind, was an institution of a type universally prevalent in this country half a century ago, and by no means extinct at the present day. The education given was "strictly classical," "especial attention being "paid to verse-making," while all other subjects except a little ancient geography and history, were ignored. Whether, as in some famous English schools at that date and much later, elementary arithmetic was also left out of sight does not appear; but the instruction in Euclid which gave Charles Darwin so much satisfaction was certainly supplied by a private tutor. That a boy, even in this leisure hours, should permit himself to be interested in any but book-learning seems to have been regarded as little better than an outrage by the headmaster, who thought it his duty to administer a public rebuke to young Darwin for wasting his time on such a contemptible subject as chemistry. English composition and literature, modern languages, modern history, modern geography, appear to have been considered to be as despicable as chemistry. For seven long years Darwin got through his appointed tasks; construed without cribs, learned by rote whatever was demanded, and concocted his verses in approved schoolboy fashion. And the result, as it appeared to his mature judgment, was simply negatived. "The school as a means of education to me was simply a blank." On the other hand, the extraneous chemical exercsies, which the headmaster treated so contumeliously, are gratefully spoken of as the "best part" of his education while at school. Such is the judgment of the scholar on the school; as might be expected, it has its counterpart in the judgment of the school on the scholar. The collective intelligence of the staff of Shrewsbury School could find nothing but dull mediocrity in Charles Darwin. The mind that found satisfaction in knowledge, but very little in mere learning, that could appreciate literature, but had no particular aptitude for grammatical exercises, appeared to the "strictly classical" pedagogue to be no mind at all. As a matter of fact, Darwin's school education left him ignorant of almost all the things which it would have been well for him to know, and untrained in all the things which it would have been useful for him to be able to do in after life. Drawing, practice in English composition, and instruction in the elements of the physical sciences, would not only have been infinitely valuable to him in reference to his future career, but would have furnished the discipline suited to his faculties, whatever that career might be. And a knowledge of French and German, especially the latter, would have removed from his path obstacles which he never fully overcame.

A FRESH START AND A FRESH FAILURE.

At Cambridge Darwin fared no better. "Within the two years which had elapsed since the young man who had enjoyed seven years of the benefit of a strictly classical education had left school, he had forgotton almost everything he had learned there, 'even to some few of the Greek letters'. Three months with a tutor, however, brought him back to the point of translating Homer and the Greek Testament 'with moderate facility,' and Charles Darwin commenced the third educational experiment of which he was the subject, and was entered on the books of Christ's College in October 1827. So far as the direct results of the academic training thus received are concerned, the English University was not more successful than the Scottish. 'During the three years which I spent at Cambridge my time was wasted, as far as the academical studies were concerned, as completely as at Edinburgh and as at school. 'And yet, as before, there is ample evidence that this negative result cannot be put down to any native defect on the part of the scholar. Idle and dull young men, or even young men who, being neither idle nor dull, are incapable of caring for anything but some hobby, do not devote themselves to the thorough study of Paley's 'Moral Philosophy, and evidences of Christianity;' nor are their reminiscences of this particular portion of their studies expressed in terms such as following:—'The logic of this book (the "Evidences") and I may add of his "Natural Theology" gave me as much delight as did Euclid.'"

THE BEST OF SCHOOLS AT LAST.

But happily a fourth system of teaching remained, to try what it could do with Darwin the dunce:—"This time Nature took him in hand herself, and showed him the way by which, to borrow Henslaw's prophetic phrase, 'anything he pleased might be done.' The conditions of life presented by a ship-of-war of only 242 tons burthen would not, *prima facie*, appear to be so favourable to intellectual development as those offered by the cloistered retirement of Christ's College. Darwin had not even a cabin to himself; while, in addition to the hindrances and interruptions incidental to sea-life, which can be appreciated only by those who have had experience of them, sea-sickness came on whenever the little ship was 'lively'; and, considering the circumstances of the cruise, that must have been her normal state. Nevertheless, Darwin found on board the Bengal that which neither the pedagogues of Shrewsbury, nor the professoriate of Edinburgh, nor the tutors of Cambridge had managed to give him. 'I have always felt that I owe to the voyage the first real training or education of my mind;' and in a letter, written as he was leaving England, he calls the voyage on which he was starting, with just insight, his 'second life.'"

NEURALGIA *VERSUS* ST. JACOB'S OIL.

MISS ALICE DUFFIN, of Nursling, near Southampton, states:—"I have suffered from neuralgia for years, and only those who have endured this terrible pain can appreciate the amount of suffering which I have undergone. Of course, like others, I used all the remedies which were recommended to me, but received no benefit whatever. The first application of St. Jacob's Oil gave me instant relief, and I have had no return of the pain."

Mrs. D. Coast, of Grove Cottage, Sandway, Maidstone, Kent Co., says:—"The second bottle of St. Jacob's Oil has cured me of neuralgia of two years' standing."

Mr. F. F. Farnival, master, British Schools, Marshfield, says:—"Having suffered from neuralgia, I was quickly and permanently cured by one application of St. Jacob's Oil, after all other remedies had failed."

L. A. Cowap, Chemist, of Church-street, Medhurst, says:—"I had an opportunity a few days ago of seeing St. Jacob's Oil used in a case of facial neuralgia, and I must say the effect was instantaneous—the pain entirely disappearing in a few minutes."

For more than nine months Mr. Harry L. Agnue, carpenter in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, suffered from neuralgia in the head. He could obtain no relief, but a few applications of St. Jacob's Oil removed all pain and cured him.

Mr. T. Bann, 45, Stonehill-street, Anfield, Liverpool, says:—"I have tried St. Jacob's Oil for neuralgia, and the pain left me after one rubbing."

James McKenzie, corporal, Royal Engineers, Chatham, was nearly crazy with neuralgia in his face and head and St. Jacob's Oil was applied, and the pain ceased at once as if by magic."

St. Jacob's Oil has cured thousands of cases of neuralgia which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

A MANCHESTER MERCHANT PRINCE.

IN John Rylands, head of the famous firm of Rylands and Sons (Limited), there passed away in the early hours of Tuesday morning (Dec 11th) the chief of probably the largest manufacturing and mercantile concern in the entire world, and a man whose own history forms a most interesting chapter in the romance of trade. Not only many a monarch but many a State has an income which, compared with the annual receipts of John Rylands, would fall almost into insignificance. The transactions of the firm run into not only hundreds of thousands, but millions. The chief offices and warehouses in Manchester occupy the greater part of four streets, the various blocks being connected by means of bridges; there are extensive branch establishments in other parts of the city, while no fewer than seventeen cotton mills and factories in different towns in Lancashire have been brought into this gigantic concern. All this, too had been practically the work of John Rylands, and has grown out of the smallest of beginnings. He was a born business man as shown by an incident which occurred in his school-boy days. He went to a sale one day, and, seeing that a bundle of trinkets was going cheap bought it with the pence he had in his pocket. No sooner had he got the trinkets than he began to dispose of them to his schoolmates and others, realizing for them a large sum than he had ever possessed before. That was the first stroke of business done by the man who, at the age of eighty-one, has left behind the biggest undertaking that any one "house" has ever got together. But the boy was not content with his first profit. On the advice of an old nurse of the family he engaged her and her husband to do weaving for him, paying them out of the funds he had in hand, and the result was the realization of still further substantial profits.

THE BAG OF SAMPLES.

There are surely not many men who can boast that they were manufacturers while they were still at school! A few years afterwards John Rylands took a step further, for at eighteen he entered into partnership with his eldest brother Joseph, and took possession of a small cotton mill at Wigan. Here the manufacturing business was carried on under the superintendence of Joseph Rylands, while John, with his bags full of samples, went about on horseback, after the manner of "commercials" of those times, from town to town for a wide circle, embracing not only Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Chashire, but North Wales as well, in order to obtain customers for the goods his brother was making at home. So well did the business succeed that the father, Joseph Rylands, senior, offered to become a partner in the concern, and put more capital into it. This was done, and the great firm of "Joseph Rylands and Sons" was thus fairly floated. In 1822 a branch establishment was opened in New High Street, Manchester, at the back of Market street, and close to Piccadilly, but singularly enough, an entire week elapsed before the first customer put in an appearance! As time past on the one house swallowed up other houses, then the whole street, and then two or three more streets adjoining. In the meantime, John Rylands succeeded to the sole control of the concern by the retirement of his brother in 1840 and the death of his father in 1847, and he threw himself with greater zeal than ever into the expansion of the concern. Mill after mill was erected or bought, and one branch or one industrial establishment was added to another, so that the firm were able to make and supply in the largest quantities anything into the manufacture of which cotton, calico, or woollens entered, from oil cloths to window curtains, reels of thread to umbrellas, and sither downs to corsets. So vast did the concern become in course of time that it seemed almost incredible that one man could acquit himself of the responsibility of managing it. This fact impressed itself more and more upon Mr. John Rylands as he found he was growing older, and accordingly, some fourteen years ago, the undertaking was converted into a limited liability company, with a capital of no less than £2,000,000. Since that time the developments have been, if possible, still more rapid than before, until now no fewer than 12,000 persons are employed, and a degree of expansion has been attained which is without parallel in the manufacturing and mercantile world.

HIS TIME WORTH A GUINEA A MINUTE.

It is difficult to believe that this stupendous concern can be practically the work of a single individual, and there is a wide scope for the imagination to stretch over in the two extremes presented by the scoool boy making his first profits out of the trinkets he had bought at a sale and the old man whose time, as he once told a talkative commercial, was worth a guniea a minute to him. But John Ryland's life shows in a way which can be surpassed by that of no other individual in this century, what one man provided he is possessed of indomitable energy, perseverance, and business skill. Everything was grist that came to John Ryland's mill, and he even started a laundry at Stretford, near Manchester, where he lived. Thereby hangs a tale which may be considered worth the telling. He was one day returning home by train, and was seated in a compartment where there were two other gentlemen who, knowing him, though he did not know them, had arranged a little joke at his expense. Said one of them to the other, so that their fellow traveller could hear: "Why, how beautifully your linen is ironed! You really must pardon me for asking where you get it done." Oh, was the answer, "I have it got up at John Ryland's laundry, and it costs me nothing, as there is a man there who does it for nothing. A glance at that gentleman showed that he had pricked up his ears at the idea of his being defrauded out of the cost of washing and ironing even a single shirt, and it is said that somebody at the laundry had a bad quarter of an hour of it as soon as the victim of the joke arrived at Stretford. But John Ryl'ands bore well in mind that in the commercial as in the material world great things are made up of atoms, and to that fact, perhaps, as much as to any other, he owed his stupendous success.

A FIRST GLANCE AT JAPAN.

LORD EUSTACE CECIL contributes the following to the *Nineteenth Century*:—

The first thing that strikes the traveller in Japan—fresh, it may be, from the indiscriminating rudeness of the American Far West—is the exceeding civility of everybody, custom-house officers included. Cheerfulness, good temper, and politeness are universal. The mothers smile, the children chatter without quarrelling in the streets, and it is a pleasure to watch the ordinary workpeople as they meet and go through the prescribed etiquette of bowing and shaking hands with each other. Differences over the carriage of your person and effects—if they exist—are speedily settled without the use of bad language and angry oaths, and in less time than it takes to write, the traveller and his baggage are put into "jinrikishas" (or light carriages drawn by one or more men scantily dressed, with funny white hats shaped like mushrooms), and are trotted off to the Grand Hotel, famous for its English comfort and French cuisine. These "jinrikishas," or man-power carriages, deserve a word or two in passing. Of modern invention, they have been improvised to supply the want of horses and flys, and it is marvellous to see what power of endurance and capacity for toil is to be found amongst the little broad-shouldered coolies who draw them. It is quite a common thing for them to keep up a good steady pace of six or seven miles an hour, on a diet of rice, fish, or tea, for as many hours in the day, and all this for the scanty wage of 1½d. a mile. These are stubborn facts, which, by comparison, make one tremble for the future of the English working classes, unless they make up their minds to gird themselves up for the coming struggle. The bitter cry of employers at home increases yearly with the increasing dislike of the rising generation to hard manual labour. Throughout Europe and Asia it is the same story—Germans and Japanese beat us with our own weapons, because they work harder, longer, and for less wage. It was not always so; but education has softened us, and philanthropy with the best intention is doing all it can to destroy the sturdy feeling of self-dependence, once the pride of the British wrokman.

In Japan man certainly "wants but little here below." With cotton clothes, a diet of rice and fish, and a house of wattle and daub, domestic bills are not high. An ordinary coolie or labourer in the fields is content with 2s. 6d. a week. A clerk in a government office is well paid with £50 a year, and a cabinet minister with £1,000. The so-called necessities of life in all classes are at least one third of what they would be in the United States or in Europe. My inquiries did not extend as far as rent rates and taxes; but, whatever they may be, there is a good deal to show for them.

The streets and roads in and about the capital are good, clean, fairly lighted, and admirably policed, and the railroad of eighteen miles to Tokyio—built, like all the railroads of the country after the English model—leaves little to be desired. The capital itself extends over a large area, and is said to contain a million inhabitants. The area it covers is enormous, embracing as it does numerous temples surrounded by groves of evergreen trees, and parks laid out in European fashion. Amongst the finest buildings were the Sheba temple and gardens and the old palace of the Shoguns. These are characteristic of an order of things which is fast passing away. The gardens were prettily laid out in the ancient style, with gigantic stone lanterns surrounding a lake devoted to fish and waterfowl; the latter, when required, being ingeniously caught by keepers with long nets concealed behind hedges planted for the purpose.

The sight of these old temples and gardens is full of interest to the antiquarian and philosopher. They speak of a form of governament and a state of society which it is impossible for Englishmen to realize without going back to the middle ages, but which existed in Japan not a quarter of a century ago. The Shogun and his court, the *daimios* or great feudal chiefs, and the *samurai* or military retainers, have vanished into limbo with a rapidity unexampled in history. Their vices did not differ from those of all oligarchical governments, and so far they deserved to perish. It is rather of their virtues, their courage, and their devotion to

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Migrains, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
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A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
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Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

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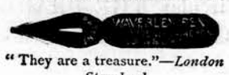

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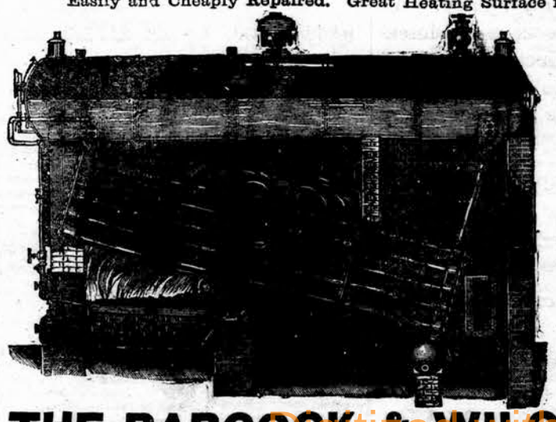

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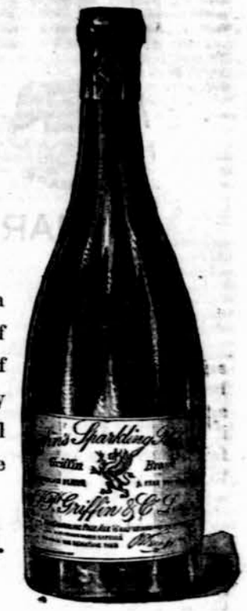

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice ; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood : as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE.
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases, it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one, to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

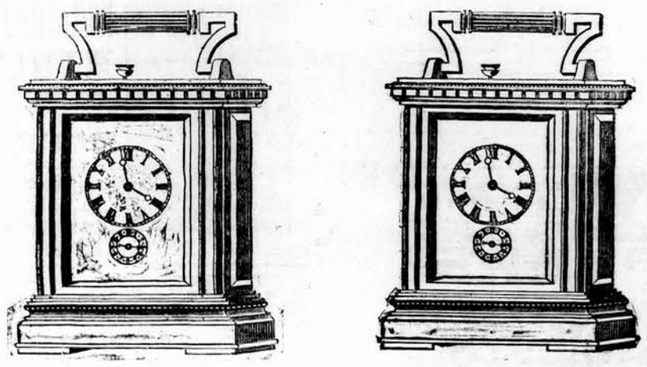
LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!!

In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues:—

MARBLE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	from	Rs.	30	to 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	„	„	14	„ 60
OFFICE TIME-PIECES	...	...	...	...	„	„	10	„ 40
CARRIAGE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	„	„	25	„ 300

and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufacturers' price.



FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

HAMILTON & Co. JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

IN PRESENTING the *Fourteenth Illustrated Christmas Number* of our Trade Circular, THE PEARL, we have the honour to solicit from our Constituents a continuance of their favours.

Its contents, we trust, will be of use to our friends at a distance who cannot favour us with a personal visit, and who at this season of the year desire to obtain useful and artistic objects for gifts.

We have given greater prominence to Diamond Ornaments than usual, which will, at once, command the attention of all observers of fashion, while Gold and Silver Jewellery have also received our diligent attention. We believe that nothing of taste and suitable to the requirements of our Christmas and New Year's Trade has escaped us. Every object possessing merit which we have seen we have obtained and placed in stock; in fact, we have now the largest and choicest collection of Art Diamond Work, and Gold and Silver Ornaments ever offered for sale.

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We shall be glad to forward a copy to any address on application and to send goods on approval, if desired.

We would respectfully ask that Christmas Orders should be sent to us at as early a date as possible.

Every order with which we are favoured will receive our own personal attention.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Christmas, 1888.

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A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

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BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

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Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY,

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Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

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